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HE COMES UP SMILING

By

CHARLES SHERMAN

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CHAPTER IV.

And When I Dine.

Henrietta turned sidewise that she might the better converce with her guest.

"I noticed by the papers that you always make it a point to spend Sundays in the country somewhere near New York, so that you can return quickly in your car. I suppose that you really need the rest and quiet for your week's work."

"I never work when I can rest," said the Watermelon truthfully.

"That's right, that's right," agreed the general, torn between a desire to talk to the phenomenal young financier, who in one night had set New York all agog, and to avoid a smashup with the stone walls on either side of the road. "Men are altogether too eager to make money."

"Yes," said Henrietta. "Everything nowadays is money, money, money." Then remembering who her guest was, she added quickly, "I think it is splendid in your getting away from it all and spending one day a week in the country, close to nature. They say that stock brokers are never happy away from the Street."

"But I am not a stock broker," explained the Watermelon, with his candid, boyish smile. "I'm a lamb."

Henrietta laughed. "But not fleeced," she said gaily.

"Not yet," admitted the Watermelon, wondering if William Hargrave Batchelor was still enjoying his swim.

"What you want to do, now you have made your 'pile,'" advised the general, as the machine swerved dangerously near a tree, "is to leave the Street at once. Invest your mony in U. S. government bonds and buy a place in the country."

"You don't like the country yourself, father, except in the summer," objected Henrietta.

"That's all right, my dear, but when a man has three millions invested in government bonds, he does not have to spend all of his life in the country. Your last deal brought you three millions, I believe the papers said?" Never before had the general discussed a friend's private affairs with such sylvan frankness and interest, with such complete unconsciousness of his own rudeness, but the youth who had risen one night from the obscurity of New Yorks' multitude to a position of importance in the greatest money market in the world appeared to the general in the light of a public character, and as he would have discussed aviation with the Wright brothers, the North Pole with Peary, so now he discussed money with the Watermelon.

"Three, ten," chuckled the Watermelon.

"Ah, yes," sighed the general. Money is power and every man wants power. The general was old, without the time, training or opportunity to make money, while this long legged youth with the ridiculous woman's eyes, sat on the back seat and babbled lightly of millions as the general could hardly do of thousands.

"Ah, yes, three millions. Have you ever lived in the country?"

"Oh, off and on," said the Watermelon.

"I suppose you are fond of it or you wouldn't come up here every Sunday," went on the general, missing the wall on the right by a fraction of an inch. "Do you care for fishing?"

"If the bites ain't too plentiful."

Henrietta laughed. "You can't do it, Mr. Batchelor," said she.

"Do what?" asked the Watermelon, leaning forward. The Watermelon never lacked self assurance under any circumstances, and before a pretty girl it merely grew in adverse ratio to the girl's years and in direct ratio to her good looks. Henrietta was not pretty, but she had charm and grace and good breeding, and a combination of the three sometimes equals prettiness.

"Make us believe that you are as lazy as you are trying to do."

"If I can't do it, I won't try," laughed the Watermelon. "But you can't do it either?"

"Do what?"

"Make me believe that you are the general's daughter," returned the Watermelon, letting his voice fall, gently and softly. The general was busy at that moment preventing the car from climbing a tree and trying to decide between Maine and Virginia as the best place for the Watermelon to invest in his country estate. Personally, he preferred Maine in summer and Virginia in winter. Was it therefore preferable to roast in summer and be comfortable in winter, or to freeze in winter and enjoy yourself in summer?

Don't I look like him," asked Henrietta, wishing that she had not made the conversation quite so personal thus early in their acquaintance.

"You look like him," admitted the Watermelon, "but—"

Henrietta laughed faintly. "You wouldn't take me for his sister, would you." she questioned, fearing he would say yes. William Hargrave Batchelor had spent his youth peddling papers and blacking boots. A frank disregard for all social graces and hypocrisies was doubtless one of his most pronounced characteristics. The little social amenities would hardly be required in the strenuous existence of newsboy and bootblack.

"For his granddaughter," said the Watermelon.

"Of course," said the general aloud, "Maine has fine shooting in winter."

"None of Maine for mine," declared the Watermelon conclusively. "Maine is a prohibition state."

The general frowned. "You don't drink, I hope, young man?"

"Drink," said the Watermelon making Henrietta think unreasonably of a minister, "Drink causes a psychological condition which each man should experience to obtain a clear insight into the normal condition of the mind." He paused impressively and Henrietta felt almost compelled to say "Amen," for what reason she did not know. "But," added the youth in the solemn tones of the benediction, "when I get—lit, I like to do it on whisky and not poison."

The general who had intended a scathing reply, and firm but gentle counsel to lead back to the narrow path this promising young man hovering on the brink of ruin, with all his glorious possibilities, found himself agreeing.

The car had reached the top of the steep hill, and suddenly left the trees, the narrow, woodland road, with the columbine and wild roses nodding at them from the underbrush, and swept out on to a wide, well-kept driveway, with smooth rolling lawns on each side and a majestic white building as a crowning glory on the top of the hill.

Grandview did not belie its name. High on the topmost ridge, it looked over valley and woods and streams beyond to farther hills, peak after peak, range after range, fading into a blue shadow against the sky. It was a big, square, garish building gaunt and unlovely among its lovely surroundings. There were two porches, one up-stairs and one below. They were filled with chairs and gay, brightly fringed hammocks. Behind the hotel was a stable and garage, white and gaunt and square like the main building.

It was the dinner hour and in the country there is never any need to urge one to the table. So, save for a man and a girl, waiting on the steps, there was no one in sight.

"There are the Bartletts now," cried Henrietta, as the train of cars approached the porch. "Poor dears, we have kept them waiting."

"I wonder," said the Watermelon, "why a guy always gets so hungry on Sunday."

"Nothing else to do," suggested Henrietta, "but eat."

The car stopped and she started to alight but the Watermelon was before, offering his hand with a grace bred of absolute unconsciousness of self.

"Alphonse can take your car to the garage and fill it with gasoline," said the general. He always felt that after he had done his best to put a car out of order for good, he practically owned the car and its owner.

"Aw, don't bother," protested the Watermelon.

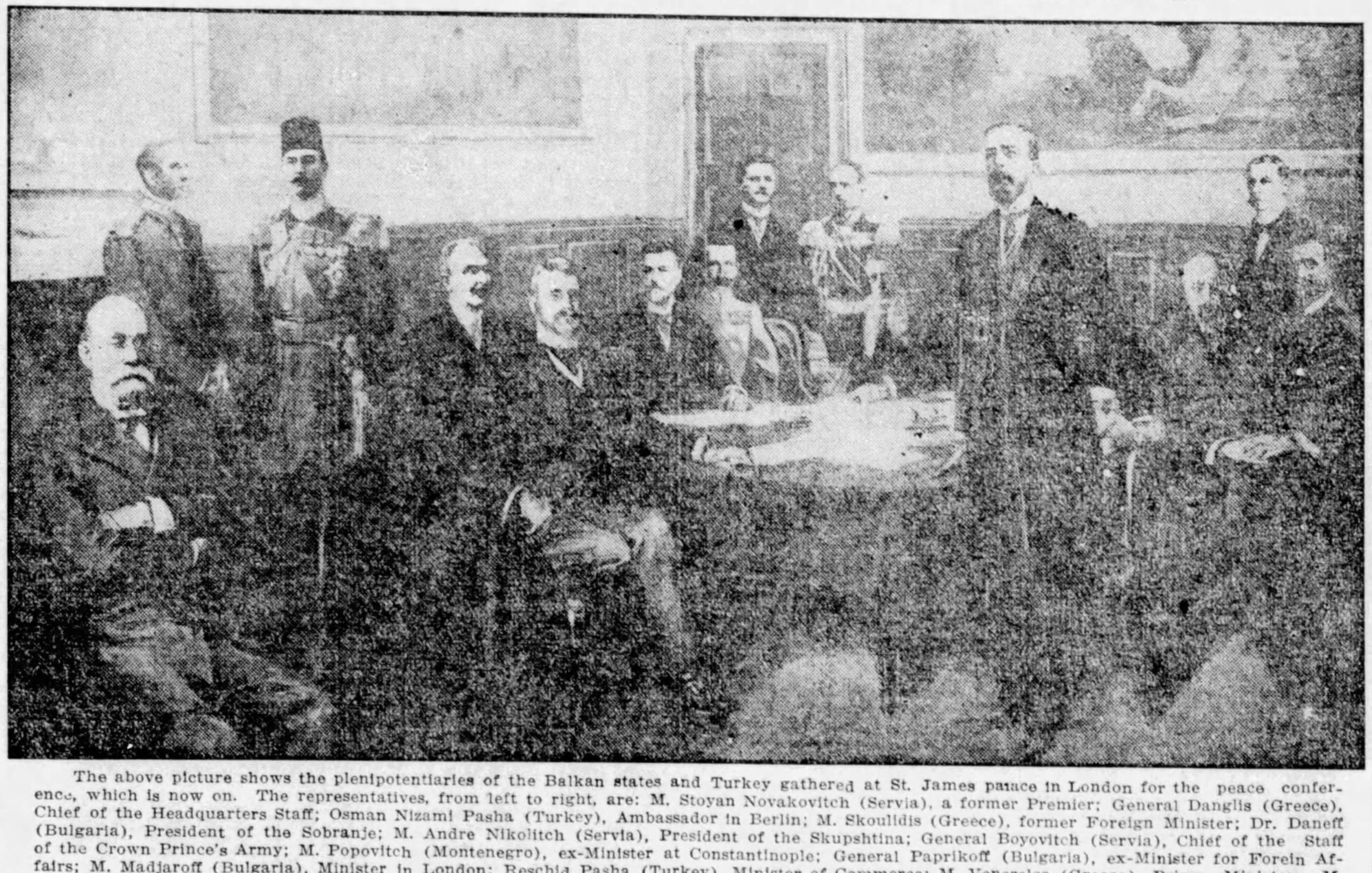
"Tush, tush, man, it is no bother," and the general turned to the coldly respectful Alphonse.

Henrietta had started toward the steps and the Watermelon turned to follow her, when he saw her standing on the top step, looking straight at him across Henrietta's shoulder. His first impulse was to stand and stare, his second, to turn and run back to Mike and James and his old clothes, his third, which he followed blindly, was to stumble forward, hat in hand, not from any respect for woman in the abstract, but just for her, her tiny feet, her small white teeth, her dimple. She would not come up to his shoulder by at least six inches, she was very slender, and in her high-waisted, yellow frock, she seemed a mere wisp of a girl. Her hair and eyes were brown, her cheeks flushed like the petals of an apple blossom. She had a crooked little smile that brought a single dimple in one soft cheek. Her hat was a big, flapping affair, covered with buttercups and daisies.

The Watermelon, gazing at her, forgot everything. Henrietta, dinner, the general. He stared and she stared back. The brown suit with the pale green stripes and the faint suggestion of red, lent an undeniable improvement to the broad shoulders

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

The Men Who Are Trying to Settle the Turco-Balkan War



The above picture shows the plenipotentiaries of the Balkan states and Turkey gathered at St. James palace in London for the peace conference, which is now on. The representatives, from left to right, are: M. Stoyan Novakovitch (Servia), a former Premier; General Danglis (Greece), Chief of the Headquarters Staff; Osman Nizami Pasha (Turkey), Ambassador in Berlin; M. Skoulidis (Greece), former Foreign Minister; Dr. Daneff (Bulgaria), President of the Sobranje; M. Andre Nikolitch (Servia), President of the Skupshtina; General Boyovitch (Servia), Chief of the Staff of the Crown Prince's Army; M. Popovitch (Montenegro), ex-Minister at Constantinople; General Paprikoff (Bulgaria), ex-Minister for Forein Affairs; M. Madjaroff (Bulgaria), Minister in London; Reschid Pasha (Turkey), Minister of Commerce; M. Venezelos (Greece), Prime Minister; M. Gennadius (Greece), Minister in London; M. Mijuskovitch (Montenegro), ex-Prime Minister. The picture was drawn by Douglas Macpherson for the London Graphic.

Wealth in Boulders

About 12 years ago, in certain districts in the Sacramento Valley of California, were vast areas of boulder strewn river washes, good only as rattlesnake ranches or gopher farms.

Occasionally some hardy citizen would try to entice a living from the thin soil, but he never grew rich from his labors. There were treasures, however, says the World's Work, in these apparently worthless wastes.

These lands were the dumping ground for the hydraulic mines of the gold seekers, and amid the rounded cobblestones or huge boulders were yet tiny grains of gold that were too fine to be secured by the customary mining methods. The problem of extracting them was finally solved by W. P. Hammond.

He was then a small fruit grower of Butte county and now is nicknamed the "Dredger King." He devised a gold dredge that successfully extracted the gold. Dredges of this type multiplied and invaded new districts. In their work they ploughed up these river washes for miles, leaving great piles of cobblestones in their wake.

The dredged over lands were considered as worthless, as the lands were thought to be before the gold dredges began to operate. But the same men who made a success of dredging now turned their attention to converting the hard, granite stones into commercial concrete. They found that the rounded rocks were extraordinarily hard and durable. They said, "Why not crush them into ballast and road material?"

The attempt resulted only in putting the ordinary rock crushing machinery cut of business. Then experts were put to work to devise a rock crushing plant that would do the work. After repeated experiments and the expenditure of large sums of money a plant was erected of the hardest steel, that could crush the cobble stones to any size desired.

This first plant was erected in the midst of the dredged areas left by the "gold ships." It enabled the operators to handle their product with the least possible expense and thus to compete with the ordinary quarried stone of inferior quality. But the market for the new macadam was inadequate. The buying public was skeptical. The railroad men said the ballast was too hard and rounded to knit properly. The dredge men said: "If you're from Missouri we'll show you."

An experimental piece of track was ballasted with the new material. It soon proved to be the best track on the whole line. Soon the Southern Pacific was using dredge ballast on its lines from the Oregon boundary to San Francisco Bay. The other steam and electric railroads followed suit and the demand increased until another plant was necessary.

Then new markets were sought. Building contractors were induced to try it in the construction of concrete bridges and other structures. Soon they were as enthusiastic over the new material as the railroad men. But the dredge men were not yet satisfied. There were thousands of acres of cobblestones waiting to be turned into macadam and a third plant was being erected to bring the daily output up to 6,000 tons.

Some of the country roads in the Sacramento Valley were not as reliable as they might be. They were either too dusty or too muddy. After a vigorous campaign for good roads in the vicinity of one of the crushers the dredge people finally succeeded in having the county build a stretch of roadbed 20 miles long, leading from Sacramento to Folsom.

Soon the entire valley was talking about that roadbed, its smooth and durable surface that withstood the large motor traffic and the heavy teaming to which it was subjected. This one piece of experimental road soon grew into a system that extends over many miles of the valley.

Another permanent benefit from the rock crushing operations was this: After the cobblestones and boulders had been removed from the land and converted into macadam it was found that the remaining soil was deep and rich enough to place under cultivation for fruit trees and grape vines, and soon sturdy orchards and green vineyards were supplanted barren wastes.

World Population.

The total population of the world is now estimated at 1,700,000,000. This is based on the most recent censuses, which all civilized countries now take, with a careful estimate of the number of uncivilized lands. The proportion of the sexes is known for 1,038,000,000 of these, the ratio being 1,000 males to 990 females. The ratio varies considerably in different places. In Europe there are 1,000 men to 1,045 women; in America 1,000 men to 964 women; in Asia, 1,000 men to 961 women; in Australia, 1,000 men to 937 women.

ANTS WORK MUSHROOM BEDS

Youth's Companion.

In the dark forests of the South lives a remarkable tribe of agricultural ants. They are foresters, road makers, wood choppers and gardeners, and they actually plant and raise all their own food. The traveller in these forests is surprised to see many great trees half stripped of their foliage and whole tracts of smaller ones left completely bare.

Everywhere, too, he sees little well beaten paths leading in and out from the open country to the forest center; and these are covered with busy workers. They run to and fro, some heavy laden with the bits of leaf they have torn from the trees, others empty handed on their way to market.

These ants as a rule build their nests on the outer edge of the forest, often under some big tree. The interminable roads are kept in repair by corps of workers detailed for the purpose, trained civil engineers and road menders that do their work intelligently and well. You can see them picking up stray bits of debris, tugging at scraps of leaf or bark or earth, clearing the track of everything that might impede the busy gardeners in their work.

But what becomes of all the green stuff they collect? All the ants in that part of the world could not consume such piles of leaves

The little ants are gardeners and the leaves are used in their mushroom beds. In the first place, they work the green leaf substance over into little brown balls that eventually become a soft, spongy mass, grown over with the mycelium or fungus germ. On close examination you can see the tiny white knobs, the swollen ends of hairlike filaments. These are the mushrooms on which the farming ant lives.

An enthusiastic student has made some interesting experiments with the ants and their garden truck. He placed a few ants in a glass dish half filled with moist sand, and supplied them with the sort of rose leaves of which they are extravagantly fond. They made tunnels in the sand, but left the leaves untouched, and within fourteen days were all dead from starvation.

He repeated the experiment, but placed some of the little "ant cabbages" on one of the leaves, and with his forceps lifted one of the imprisoned ants upon it. The little creature at once rushed off with news of food to his comrades, and all came hurrying up to taste.

He then put into the dish some of the loose ant food found in their nests, and it was curious and delightful to watch the busy little creatures as they began at once to put it in order, arrange it in careful piles, and continue the cultivation of the tiny mushrooms.

Another scientist found one day on an abandoned ant mound a large mushroom that had evidently grown up from some spores of ant food left in the nest. It was of a handsome species; the cap was reddish purple and dotted over with small scales, the gills were white and the spores of a yellowish color. He planted some of the spores and they grew thriftily, thus proving that the ants do raise true mushrooms, and can fairly be said to follow the occupation of kitchen gardening.

Queen Spends $4,000 a Year for Dresses

Queen Mary, although she spends much more on dress now than she did as Princess of Wales, still spends less than the consort of any other great European sovereign. She makes her dresses last longer than her modistes like and she goes through the bills with her chief dresser, who is thoroughly familiar with the profits of great dressmakers.

Queen Mary buys between 40 and 50 gowns in a year. For her morning gowns she seldom pays more than $125. Her evening gowns rarely cost more than $200. She wears a morning costume frequently a couple of dozen times before it is put out of the wardrobe and an evening dress about a dozen times. There are ladies of the royal household who never wear an evening gown more than three times, and frequently but once.

Queen Mary's expenditure on gowns alone rarely exceeds $4,000 in the year. This is less by at least $1,250 than the sum annually spent on dresses by, say, the Queen of Spain, the German Empress or the Czarina. For her serge dresses, and she scarcely ever wears any other sort of costume when she is at York cottage or Balmoral, the queen pays but $35. A tailor who sent in a bill for two walking costumes, one of blue serge and the other of Scotch tweed, charged at $45 each, was promptly paid, but lost the royal custom.

On hats the queen spends less than $1,000 a year. She has paid $100 for a hat, but not often. Her expenditures on foot-wear runs to about $300. She buys a couple of dozen pairs of boots and half a dozen shoes in the course of the year. For the latter she pays $20 a pair.

The queen's underwear fills three large linen chests at Buckingham Palace and $25,000 would be a fairly accurate estimate of its value.

Queen Mary's furs include three sets of sable stoles, four sable coats lined with ermine and one sealskin coat lined with sable. One of the sable coats was a present from the czarina. It is a magnificent garment and is worth quite $10,000.

On her court gowns the queen spends from $3,000 to $5,000 every year, but these cannot be reckoned as part of her ordinary attire.

CHINA GRASS

The New York Times says ramie, or China grass, the fiber of which is entering more and more into dress goods, thread, yarns and millinery, can now be grown on suitable soils from Maryland to Texas, in California, and in Porto Rico. Dr. Lyster H. Dewey, botanist in charge of fiber investigations at Washington, reports that the necessity of separating the fiber from the woody inner portion of the ramie stalk, and from the thin outer bark, has hitherto made it impossible to produce the material with profit outside of oriental countries having cheap skilled hand labor. But now three different European companies are advertsing machines for barking the green stalks, and a machine built in this country to decorticate the dry stalks has proved successful in "rather extensive trials." If it works in practice, a tremendous growth in the production of ramie goods is assured.

MILK AND STORMS

Why milk curdles during a storm is a question often asked. M. Trillat, a recent investigator, says the change is not due to atmospheric electricity, but that during a storm minute quantities of gases arising from decay have an enormous influenec on the development of the milk ferments and that since gases in the soil stream forth during the period of low barometer it is reasonable to suppose that these gases hasten the curdling of milk. Also, if milk is kept in the vicinity of material undergoing decay—meats, soups, etc.—a barometric depression will cause the coagulation of milk more rapidly than during normal barometric conditions.

First Woman to Vote in Colorado

American Club Woman.

The first woman to cast a vote in Colorado, Mrs. Eva Carroll, is naturally an ardent suffragist. She is a woman of strong personality, with large black eyes and a quantity of raven black hair. She associates with men of affairs and large undertakings. She has traveled all over the world and profited by the experience. A woman of broad understanding and keen perceptions, she is fond of children and deeply interested in all welfare work. Her one advice to all is, "Go west, young person, go west."

She believes the western man is more chivalrous than his eastern prototype, but explains that this is because men in New York are more rushed than in the west, and also in the west the life is so full and free that the little things of life do not count as they do in the east.

For many years Mrs. Carroll has been actively engaged in mining in the west, so she should know whereof she speaks. She was the first to build a cyanide mill in Cripple Creek, doing this alone and in the face of considerable opposition. She spends a portion of her time in New York each year and is much interested in all the great civic and industrial problems of the day.

Mrs. Carroll believes that women are as capable of doing the world's work as men, and sometimes do it better, yet she does not think it necessary for a woman to sacrifice her children or her home to accomplish these things.

In 1911 the total factory output of St. Louis was valued at $340,835,193, and it is said 1912 figures will largely exceed this sum.

THE PROMISE OF MEDICINE

Dr. Thomas L. Stedman, Editor Medical Record.

In medicine the year just past has been more pregnant with promise for the future than rich in actual results. No specific for either of the two great scourges of humanity—cancer and tuberculosis—has been discovered, though the usual sensational announcements to that effect have not been wanting. There has been increased activity in the study of cancer especially, and the results obtained experimentally by the use of selenium and the colloidal metals in the treatment of malignant disease inspires the hope that the conquest of this most dreaded of the enemies of mankind is not far distant.

The International Congress of Tuberculosis was held in Rome in April, but nothing came of it beyond encouragement to continue the campaign of education along the present lines. The same may be said of the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography held in Washington in September. During 1912, as for some years past, a vast amount of energy has been expended in the domain of hygiene and preventive medicine, and the results have been correspondingly gratifying. What has been accomplished in that direction, not indeed all in this year, but in, say, the last decade, is much greater than the general public realizes. For instance, New York may be said to be absolutely secure against any epidemic outbreak of disease, whether of cholera, the plague, or typhus, and the knowledge is available to make New Orleans and other southern cities equally immune against an invasion of yellow fever. The causes and manner of spread of practically all infectious diseases are now known and so is the means of prevention of epidemics. When epidemics occur today they do so through laxity on the part of health officials, for they are preventable. Gratifying to the sanitarian is also the new view which American life insurance companies are taking of their function in the instruction of their policy holders and the community in general in regard to the conservation of health.

The award of the Nobel prize for medical discovery to Dr. Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute in this city has called attention to the wonders which he has accomplished in transplanting tissues and parts of organs and in growing animal cells outside of the body. The practical uses of the latter are not yet apparent, but that this discovery will eventually be utilized in some as yet unsuspected way is more than probable.

The almost epidemic prevalence of infantile paralysis in several parts of the United States has furnished the opportunity, hitherto lacking, for a careful study of that disease. One resulting discovery has been that the disease may be spread by the bite of the stable fly, a discovery which should sound the death knell of this insect. It is also and doubtless most commonly spread by direct infection, the virus lodging on the mucous membrane of the nose and being carried thence to the brain and spinal cord. However, this is more or less conjectural, and the problem of infantile paralysis, as regards both its mode of contagion and its treatment, still awaits definite solution.

Whether 1913 will bring to a realization the dreams of the conquest of tuberculosis and cancer—of their cure or of their prevention, or both—one dare not say, but that the close of that year will find us perceptibly nearer to that realization can be affirmed with confidence. The work of the sanitarians will be, along with measures for preventing the contamination of the milk and water supplies, largely a war to the death against man's insect foes—the fly and the mosquito. The habits and the breeding places of these winged messengers of pestilence are known, and being known it is within man's power to reduce their number year by year until they are exterminated. With them will go malaria, typhoid fever (largely), many of the intestinal disorders of infancy, and the possibility of yellow fever invasion.

A peril to the nation lies in the increase of insanity. This is a problem too great for discussion here, but it is one that is at last being grappled with by the immigration authorities as well as by the sociologists and alienists of the country. Herein lies hope of its solution, for the enemies of progress in medicine and sanitary science as elsewhere are ignorance and indifference. Once let the existence of a sanitary evil be known and the necessity for its abolition be realized and it should only be a question of time—longer or shorter, according to the magnitude and complexity of the problem involved—when the evil will be brought under some measure of control, if not entirely repressed.

Short Ends of News

Mrs. Hetty Green, one of the richest women in the world, has been confirmed in the Episcopal Church at the age of 77.

The Belgium government will allow the three daughters of the late King Leopold $7,500,000 from their father's Congo accretions.

Springfield, Mo., is to have a farmers' agricultural study institute, to last a month. All branches of farming will be studied.

A Pennsylvania woman who is a grandmother is taking an agricultural course as a freshman in the college where her daughter is a sophomore.

Mrs. Pauline Richers, a St. Louis widow aged 70, has legally adopted W. F. Linders, aged 19. She says if she were 20 years younger she would marry him instead.

Captain Amundsen, the explorer, announces that he will take wireless with him on his next trip into the north polar regions, leaving in July, 1914. He expects to be gone four or five years.

Pat Crowe, kidnaper of Eddie Cudahy, arraigned in the Dubuque, Iowa, police court for drunkenness, was ordered out of town. He said he was on his way to Washington to present a bill to congress.

A Vienna paper reports the death toll in the Alps during 1912 was 95. Of this number 53 fell from precipices, 13 were killed by avalanches, and eight were frozen to death. Five of the victims were women.

Mail Carrier Martin Kelly, of Joliet, Ill., the other morning delivered the "makings" of a chicken dinner which had been sent by parcel post. He had a pail of lard, a chicken and a frying pan. The only thing lacking was a lump of coal.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schauss of Toledo has been appointed by the Toledo Council of Women to find out what has been done in Ohio to bring about the passage of the widowed mothers' pension bill. This bill will be presented to the state assembly this winter.

The oldest couple in Germany have been discovered living on Sylt island, one of the North Frisian group. The man and wife are each 107 years old. The husband works constantly, inspecting dikes, and both are hale and hearty. Recently they celebrated the eightieth anniversary of their wedding.

It is feared in Norway that the famous Arctic explorer, Otto Sverdrup, and a party of 16 persons who accompanied him on a walrus hunt in Greenland waters have been lost. Sverdrup and his party left Christiania in March, 1912, in a motor ship. Since then nothing has been heard from the expedition.

London people are becoming alarmed at what they call "the black peril," the negro invasion of the English metropolis. There negroes have found themselves on an equality with whites. The change in sentiment has been brought about by the wholesale influx of American negroes, and their public association with white women.

James Myers, a quarry worker, was rescued from a cave on the Alton, Ill., bluffs, where he had been imprisoned for five days by the sleet storm and ice. Members of a train crew heard cries from the cave, which is about 75 feet up the side of the bluff, and notified the Alton police, who effected a rescue by the use of ropes dropped into the cave.

Through the efforts of Miss Eleanor Wilson, daughter of the President-elect, there will be no more turkey trotting, bunny hugging, or other forms of modernism in dancing by the students of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, of which Miss Wilson is a student. At her request the head of the academy has ordered these dances to cease.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland, as the guest of President and Mrs. Taft at a dinner given in her honor, Saturday evening, sat in the state dining room of the White House, where more than 26 years ago she sat at her wedding supper as the bride of President Cleveland. It was her first visit to the White House since she left there March 4, 1897, after Mr. Cleveland's second term. Thomas J. Preston, to whom Mrs. Cleveland is engaged to be married, was one of the guests.

Under the provisions of the current appropriations act for the department of agriculture, authorizing the inauguration of experiments, in the breeding of horses for military purposes and providing $50,000 for that purpose, the secretary of agriculture has appointed the following men as advisory agents in the selection of stallions and to assist in the operations of the government's plan: Henry Fairfax of Virginia, thoroughbreds. C. L. Bailey of Kentucky for American saddle horses, Walter Palmer of Illinois for standardbreds, and Maxwell Evarts of Vermont for Morgans.

There's Danger in Lying in Bed

Harper's Weekly.

Lack of muscular exercise is the first result of lying in bed. As a result the appetite is weakened, the digestive action slows down and the muscles of the stomach and abdomen cease to act upon the intestinal mass. When the body is in a recumbent position the heart works with the least expenditure of effort and the least fatigue, and the circulation and the functional activity are decreased.

But unless the subject is exceptionally vigorous all the benefits are counterbalanced by dangers. In bed the subject is shut away from fresh air and sunlight. The result of that deprivation is a condition similar to anemia. But the supreme menace to the weak or aged confined in bed is the clogging of the pulmonary circulation, an action which frequently results in passive congestion of both sides of the lungs. For this reason the simple fracture of a bone may be the cause of death, because when the patient lies in bed there is no movement of the muscles to act as an incentive to deep breathing.

The THIRD DEGREE

by

CHARLES KLEIN & ARTHUR HORNBLOW

AUTHORS OF
"THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

CHAPTER XIV— Continued

The lawyer shrugged his shoulders and turned to his desk again. Laconically he said:

"Well, I won't argue the matter with you. You refuse to be advised by me and—"

The banker looked up impatiently. "What is your advice?"

The lawyer, without looking up from his papers, said quietly.

"You know what my feelings in the matter are."

"And you know what mine are!" exclaimed the banker, hotly. "I refuse to be engulfed in this wave of hysterical sympathy with criminals. I will not be stamped with the same hall mark as the man who takes the life of his fellow being—though the man be my own son. I will not set the seal of approval upon crime by defending it."

The lawyer bowed and said calmly:

"Then, sir, you must expect exactly what is happening. This girl, whatever she may be, is devoted to your son. She is his wife. She'll go to any extreme to help him—even to selling her name for money to pay for his defense."

The banker threw up his hands with impatience.

"It's a matter of principle with me. Her devotion is not the question." With a mocking laugh he went on: "Sentimentality doesn't appeal to me. The whole thing is distasteful and hideous to me. My instructions to you are to prevent her from using the family name on the stage, to buy her off on her own terms, to get rid of her at any price."

"Except the price she asks," interrupted the lawyer, dryly. Shaking his head, he went on:

"You'll find that a wife's devotion is a very strong motive power, Jeffries. It will move irresistably forward in spite of all the barriers you and I can erect to stay its progress. That may sound like a platitude, but it's a fact nevertheless."

Alicia, who had been listening with varied emotions to the conversation, now interrupted timidly:

"Perhaps Judge Brewster is right, dear. After all, the girl is working to save your son. Public opinion may thing it unnatural—"

The banker turned on his wife. Sternly he said:

"Alicia, I cannot permit you to interfere. That young man is a self-confessed murderer and therefore no son of mine. I've done with him long ago. I cannot be moved by maudlin sentimentality. Please let that be final," Turning to the lawyer, he said, coldly:

"So, in the matter of this stage business, you can take no steps to restrain her?"

The lawyer shook his head.

"No, there is nothing I can do." Quickly he added: "Of course, you don't doubt my loyalty to you?"

Mr. Jeffries shook his head.

"No, no, Brewster."

The lawyer laughed as he said:

"Right or wrong, you know—'my country'—that is, my client—'tis of thee.'" Turning to Alicia, he added, laughingly: "That's the painful part of a lawyer's profession, Mrs. Jeffries. The client's weakness is the lawyer's strength. When men hate each other and rob each other we lawyers don't pacify them. We dare not, because that is our profession. We encourage them. We pit them against each other for profit. If we didn't they'd go to some lawyer who would."

Alicia gave a feeble smile.

"Yes," she replied; "I'm afraid we all love to be advised to do what we want to do."

Mr. Jeffries made an impatient gesture of dissent. Scoffingly he remarked:

"That may apply to the great generality of people, but not to me."

Judge Brewster looked skeptical, but made no further comment. The banker rose and Alicia followed suit. As he moved toward the door, he turned and said:

"Drop in and see me this evening, Brewster Mrs. Jeffries will be delighted if you will dine with us."

Alicia smiled graciously. "Do come, judge; we shall be all alone."

The lawyer bent low over her hand as he said good-by. Mr. Jeffries had already reached the door, when he turned again and said:

"Are you sure a very liberal offer wouldnt induce her to drop the name?"

The lawyer shook his head doubtfully.

"Well, see what you can do," cried the banker. To his wife he said: "Are you coming, Alicia?"

"Just a moment, dear," she replied. "I want to say a word to the judge."

"All right," replied the banker. "I'll be outside." He opened the door, and as he did so she turned to the lawyer:

"If there are any new developments let me know at once."

He left the office and Alicia breathed a sigh of relief. She did not love her husband, but she feared him. He was not only 20 years her senior, but his cold, aristocratic manner intimidated her. Her first impulse had been to tell him everything, but she dare not. His manner discouraged her. He would begin to ask questions, questions which she could not answer without seriously incriminating herself. But her conscience would not allow her to stand entirely aloof from the tragedy in which her husband's scapegrace son was involved. She felt a strange, unaccountable desire to meet this girl Howard had married. In a quick undertone to the lawyer, she said:

"I must see that woman, judge. I think I can persuade her to change her course of action. In any case I must see her, I must—" Looking at him questioningly, she said: "You don't think it inadvisable, do you?"

The judge smiled grimly.

"I think I'd better see her first," he said. "Suppose you come back a little later. It's more than probable that

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Shortly after that my husband, who was a coal miner, was suffering from kidney trouble and could not work and I sent for some of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. He was in a terrible condition, but as the doctors had not given me any relief, I had more faith in Swamp-Root and it was well founded, for it did the work and after taking a few bottles he was completely cured.

I daily recommend the use of Swamp-Root to my friends and neighbors.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. JOHN NORDQUIST,
Galeton, Penna.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 14th day of May, 1912.
W. D. ALLEN, J. P.

Letter to
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The Third Degree

(Continued from First Page.)

she'll be here this afternoon. I'll see her and arrange for an interview."

There was a knock at the door and Alicia started guiltily, thinking her husband might have overheard their conversation. The head clerk entered and whispered something to the judge, after which he retired. The lawyer turned to Alicia with a smile.

"It's just as I thought," he said, pleasantly, "she's out there now. You'd better go and leave her to me."

The door opened again unceremoniously, and Mr. Jeffries put in his head:

"Aren't you coming, Alicia?" he demanded, impatiently. In a lower voice to the lawyer he added: "Say, Brewster, that woman is outside in your office. Now is your opportunity to come to some arrangement with her."

Again Mrs. Jeffries held out her hand.

"Good-by Judge; you're so kind! It needs a lot of patience to be a lawyer, doesn't it?"

Judge Brewster laughed, and added in an undertone:

"Come back by and by."

The door closed and the lawyer went back to his desk. For a few moments he sat still, plunged in deep thought. Suddenly he touched a bell. The head clerk entered.

"Show Mrs. Howard Jeffries, Jr., in."

The clerk looked surprised. Strict orders hitherto had been to show the unwelcome visitor out. He believed that he had not heard aright.

"Did you say Mrs. Jeffries, Jr., judge?"

"I said Mrs. Jeffries, Jr.," replied the lawyer, grimly.

"Very well, judge," said the clerk, as he left the room.

Presently there was a timid knock at the door.

"Come in!" called out the lawyer.

To Be Continued.

Apple Picking Law.

The Sulzer bill regulating the packing and grading of apples was an achievement that may have helped the governor-elect with the farmers up the state. Although it does not become effective until next year, the orchardists may pack and brand their apples in conformity with the bill this season. It prescribes a uniform size in barrel, and a single grade of apples, the grade being divided into three sizes. A "limit of tolerance" of 10 per cent is permitted for errors in packing. The variety, the name of the locality and the name of the packer are to be marked on the barrel. The American Agriculturist of November 9 reprints a sample contract under the Sulzer bill, which may be used by enterprising dealers who would advertise their method of packing as of the best.

Rabbits Overcome Difficulties.

About 45 years ago three pairs of enterprising rabbits were introduced into Australia. Today the increase of these six immigrants may be counted by millions. They became a pest to the country. Fortunes have been spent to exterminate them. Wire fences many feet high and thousands of miles long have been built to keep out the invaders. The rabbits have to fight awful odds to live, but they have now outwitted man. They have developed a new nail—a long nail by which they can retain their hold on a fence while climbing. With this same nail they can burrow six or eight inches under the netting and thus enter the fields that mean food and life to them. They are now laughing at man. Reserve power has vitalized for these rabbits latent possibilities, because they did not tamely accept their condition, but in their struggle to live learned how to live.

The Picture Card.

In Nuremberg they have been making arrangements to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the picture postal card with a congress and exposition this year. Unfortunately for their plans, however, it has been discovered that the first picture postal card was not made in Germany or sent from Nuremberg, nor was it born in 1882, as they had supposed. The distinction of making and mailing the first is now claimed by Leon Besnardeau, a book seller of Sille-le-Guillaume near the Conlie, Department of Sarthe, France. In 1870, during the war with Prussia, he printed pictures on postal cards he was mailing to clients. M. Besnardeau is still alive and there are many of his old customers in France who have the cards he mailed them. The Germans adopted the idea for the Nuremberg exposition in 1882.

Stumps cost you too much money. Pull them out! Get a Hercules. *Now is the time.* I'm making a very special sacrifice-price offer. Only a few men will get in on this proposition. Never such an opportunity before. Same 30-day free trial offer—same 3-year unqualified guarantee against breakage. Write me!

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is the only all-steel triple power puller made 400% stronger—60% lighter than others. Pulls biggest stump in 5 minutes—pulls an acre or more of stumps a day—pulls 3 acres of stumps without moving machine. Has double safety ratchets—is self or stump anchored, built low to the ground and is carefully turned and polished to make light draft.

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Stumpy farms are money-losing farms. You can't raise bumper crops with stumps on your farm. Cut-over lands can be made valuable by the aid of a mighty Monarch Steel Stump Puller—the puller that is guaranteed up to 500,000 pounds—enough to pull up a giant stump, roots and all—enormous hard pine stumps with long tap roots!

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

Will someone kindly tell me how to grow pecans? Will they do well in Eastern Ohio?—A. E. C., Marley, Ill.

I would like to know: First, what is the best time to plant broomcorn seed? Second, when should it be harvester? Third, what is the best kind of seed to plant? Fourth, is there a broommakers' magazine published anywhere? I hope to hear soon through the Farmstead columns.—A., East Palestine, Ohio.

I have a parrot that eats her own feathers. Will someone tell me why and give a method for making her stop it?—F., Trenton, Nebr.

I have read several articles in your paper about trapping, but they do not tell how to catch muskrats that build in a pond. I am writing in the hope that some old trapper will tell me how it is done.—C., Parma, Mich.

Editor's Note—Another inquirer wants to know how to trap both muskrat and mink. Among our readers we hope there is someone who can give practical information on this subject. The earlier the replies the more valuable they will be.

I would like to know something about cement ice houses, and whether they can be built successfully.—S., Rochester Mills, Pa.

Will somebody give a remedy for thrush, which is now prevalent in this locality?—W., Reynoldsville, N. Y.

My 3-year-old colt is constantly losing flesh, notwithstanding it eats heartily. It has no life. Would like to have somebody tell what is wrong and suggest a remedy.—T., Grantsville, W. Va.

The Mulefoot Hog.

Mrs. M. C. Fowler, of Blueberry, Wis., has kindly furnished the information asked for in this column in regard to the mulefoot hog, by sending an article taken from the Wisconsin Agriculturalist. She says: "I find this department of the Blade very interesting, and so few answers to so many important questions. Can it be that farmers are afraid of their calling? I would like to see them all come out of hiding, and make this department one of the best in the paper."

The mulefoot hog gets its name from its solid foot which is solid like that of the horse or mule. The flesh is said to be of remarkably fine flavor—even better than the Berkshire. John H. Dunlap, writing in the Wisconsin Agriculturist, says:

I have made a great many experiments with hogs and am now conducting breeding experiments for the United States department of agriculture. But the mulefoot hog, in the different tests I have made by cross breeding, keeps its solid foot in nearly every case. I have just had three Duroc Jersey sows to farrow litters of 10, 9 and 12 pigs respectively, by a recorded mulefoot boar; the 31 pigs are solid black like the sire and all have solid feet.

Tests made with Ohio Improved Chester White, Poland Chinas, Berkshires, Hampshires, Yorkshires and hogs with mixed breeding all show that the mule foot is predominant. Even the Tamworth which traces back to the wild hog shows the solid foot in the offspring when crossed with a mulefoot.

The tests show that mulefoot hogs are very strong breeders. In color mulefoot hogs are usually black, or black with white points. The notable differences as compared with the Berkshires are, a solid hoof, a longer and straighter face, greater length of neck, legs and sides and a better bone. They are gentle and very much like the Poland China or Duroc Jersey in disposition. Their coats are soft and the touch mellow, showing a good quality of flesh. As seen in the field they carry all indications of a vigorous health and constitution.

Claims are made by breeders of the pure bred mulefoot hogs, that compared with other breeds they are hardier, have greater vitality, mature earlier and cost less to make the first 250 pounds. The sows are gentle, kind mothers, are usually very prolific, raising large litters of pigs, which if turned out, will hustle for their living, or will grow and thrive, paying big returns under good care and attention. They claim the pigs are hardier and freer from pig diseases than pigs of other breeds, are great rovers, hustling for themselves from time of birth, and will usually demand a premium on the maket.

While there seems to be a lot of talk among the owners of other breeds about the mulefoot, they hold their own in the show ring and feed lot. There is no doubt but that they will become as generally bred as the leading breeds of swine.

The sows are better sucklers than any breed I have ever had under observation. They seem to have a great capacity to produce milk while suckling pigs and the sows are harder to keep on high flesh, but as soon as their litters are weaned the gain in flesh is very rapid.

While they seem to be the same as any ordinary hog except for their feet, I find that their intestines are smaller, and this makes them kill out a larger percentage of meat. The liver also seems to be different from the ordinary hog.

Mr. Patton, of Indiana, tells me that when he was on a warship some years ago and a party of sailors landed on the coast of Africa they found the Africans with the same hogs in their pens. Soldiers in the civil war tell that they saw these hogs in several southern states at that time and that they found them hard to capture, but that the meat was fine.

The full-blooded mulefoot hogs get as large as any of the other breeds when they have the same care. The only thing that will keep their size down is breeding too young.

While there are many people who have not heard of these hogs, they have been bred in their purity for years in a number of states. Here in my own county in Ohio lives a man of about 60 years who says he fed a bunch of cattle for an old settler over 40 years ago and that one of the hogs with the cattle was a mulefoot. He says he thinks the hogs came from Kentucky.

Mr. Bonham, writing about the breed in the Breeders' Gazette a few years since, says that "Aristotle, who was born in 384 B. C., wrote of a race of hogs with undivided toes or consilidated hoofs." Later Linaeus, the Swedish naturalist, born in 1707, wrote that hogs with undivided toes were not uncommon about his native town in Sweden. This hog has been known to naturalists in diffeernt parts of the world for more than 2,000 years.

Stable Manure.

J. H. Webster, San Francisco, Cal., writes as follows: 'Have option on some land in California. My idea is to get stable manure from a town having a population of about 3,000 people. Can get land cheap, and would have manure hauled out to the place. Will it be better for the land to apply the manure fresh, or store same and apply at one time? On storing manure, does it not lose certain elements which could be saved if applied fresh? About how deep should I plow the manure under?"

From experiments that have been conducted in many sections of our country by experiment stations, it has been found best to apply stable manure directly to the land, that is, not to store it in the open. As you no doubt know, nitrogen will leach out very rapidly when exposed to the elements. The same is true of phosphorus and potassium, but only to a slight extent. We believe you will find it advisable to apply the stable manure directly to your land without piling it up.

If you have pastures or meadows, either would furnish a splendid place for applying stable manure, provided you epected to cultivate same some time in the future. If you apply this stable manure to cultivated land, we would suggest that you plow it under not more than five inches deep. If it is plowed under in the spring, you may find it to advantage especially if the usual rainfall is not very high, to use a land packer. The land packer will pack the soil sufficiently so as to re-establish the capillarity, and thus, in a measure, reduce the danger from lack of moisture.—I. H. C. Service Bulletin.

LIVE STOCK

Winter Care of Sheep.

Sheep do not require much care during the summer season. The more liberty they can have the better, but in the winter season they may be kept in a shed, open on the sunny side if necessary. It is usually better to have it arranged so that it can be closed in case of storm. If possible sheep should have the liberty to range on dry and firmly sodded pastures in the winter when these are not covered so deeply with snow as to make it impossible for them to get feed by scraping for it with their feet.

It is not necessary that they be kept on anything else except an earth floor, provided the same is dry and kept well bedded. Fresh bedding material should be added every two or three days. Confining the sheep in a small and ill ventilated building would soon prove fatal.

Sheep are fond of a change in food, consequently the greater the variety of feed the better the results. While they are in winter quarters they should be given a small quantity of grain, in the absence of roots and silage. Usually one pound per head before the season of lambs will be enough. No better grain is adapted for such feed than oats. A little bran added will make improvement. After the lambing season the flock may be given about all the grain they will eat up clean. No kind of hay is better for sheep than clover or alfalfa.

A sheep has the most delicate sense of smell of any domestic animal, and the racks and troughs from which it eats will offend more or less if not kept perfectly clean. It will not eat unclean food or drink unclean water unless compelled by hunger and thirst to do so. Cleanliness in all things and at all times is a matter of necessity and must be kept in force if the best results are desired. Another important feature is to keep the animal as quiet as possible at all times. It is very timid and dogs or boisterous men should not be permitted about the pens.

THE DAIRY

Scrub Calves and Beef.

One woman of practical experience, writing to the Progressive Farmer, says:

"For several years we sold our calves as soon as they were weaned. To keep them longer made the loss greater. I had never known a five or six-months-old calf butched, but I decided to try one and the first trial convinced me that it is the best way to use the mixed or scrub calves. I give my calves a good start on milk. At a month old, place a little feed in a clean vessel in the stall with them—any kind of mixed feed will do—and set a little water where they can learn to drink. They soon learn to eat. I turn them out at night for exercise. By the time they are four months old they have learned to eat enough to grow well without any milk, then they are weaned and given the run of a small patch with something to graze on. Peas, sheaf oats and shelled corn make a splendid combination for finishing the calf for beef. At six or seven months old they are ready for beef. I have a butcher to dress them and we have the very best beef.

The flesh is solid like pork, and doesn't cook away like grass fed beef. I sell part of the fore quarters at just any price I will ask. I cut the hind quarters, after they are cold, into large slices thick enough for two slices of steak, fry a light brown on both sides, pack in stone jars and cover with melted lard. This is kept till the bones are gone.

Beef made in the way I have described, costs a plenty on account of the sorry stock we have, but selling the calves at from one to three dollars, and having nothing good to eat has looked bad to me for quite a while.

MAKING THE LOAFER LAND WORK

"Loafer land" is the name which the department of agriculture has given to waste stump land—those areas of infrequent stumps, around which all cultivation must be diverted, or those solid reaches of cut-over timber land dotted with the stumps which stand as a barrier against any soil fertility. The department says: "Stumps are high-priced boarders, who never pay their board." Any farmer who has had to plow around a stump can subscribe to this sentiment. The successful, progressive farmer is the one who is throwing out the dead-beat boarders and making the land which they once occupied as productive as any in all his farm.

There is not a farmer with any "loafer land," whether it be but scattered patches or continuous areas, but will agree with the government bulletin which says of stump land: "It is an eyesore to the community and an expense to the owner. It has no earning capacity. It is deadheading its way, and the way leads only to the impoverishment of the owner." The problem of getting rid of stumps has always been a serious one to farmers. Among the numerous questions that have come to the Farmstead column of The Blade for answer, the stump problem has been conspicuous. Many ways have been tried—cutting away the above-the-ground part and attempting to burn out or grub out the roots, being the most general. Again it may be well to quote an agricultural department bulletin: "It is recorded of the ostrich that when frightened it will burrow its head in the sand and imagine it is hidden from the outside world. So it is with men who cut away and burn the brush and imagine they have cleared the land because it looks clean. Such land is untillable, and from each stump a number of sprouts start, and soon innumerable new bushes will be making headway. In a few years land so recently cleared will be more unsightly and expensive to clear than it was originally."

GETTING ROOTS AND ALL.

The one object is to get rid of the stumps, at once and forever. There may be many ways of doing this. The pioneer grubbed them until his back ached almost beyond endurance, because there was no better way at hand. The modern farmer is more fortunate. As ever in the case of farm problems, men of inventive genius have come to the rescue, and the waste land of yesterday may be made to produce luxuriant crops of rich grain tomorrow. These men of genius have put the practical stump puller in the way of the farmer, by which means he may pull the stumps and their twin evils, the "robber hedges," return the land to cultivation and wipe out for all time the "high-priced boarders who never pay their board." But whether it may be by the aid of machinery or through the use of dynamite, powder or other explosives, the one important thing to the farmer is to make the waste land produce something, and the prosperous farmer of tomorrow will be the one who avails himself of modern opportunity to minimize the unproductive portions of his land and make it susceptible to the work of the plow. In this way his responsibility of feeding the world may be met.

CANADA'S OFFERING To The Settler

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In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS. The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is so prosperous write to any of the Canadian Government Agents and send for literature, rates, &c., to

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Don't take your horse or mule to the shop. Leave the old shoes on, pull out two or three old nails, drive in two or three CALK NAILS. *Good for Ice or Sleet.* Horse or mule can't slip. *12* Calk Nails *65c.*, postpaid, *24 for $1.* No stamps.

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Northern Pacific Territory Grows Prize Crops

Prizes were awarded at the Northwestern Products Exposition, Minneapolis, November, 1912, for the following exhibits of soil products grown along the lines of the Northern Pacific Railway:

$5,000 farm traction engine with set of plows offered by the Exposition Management for the best five bushels of wheat grown in the American Northwest, was won by by Bridgman and Nash, Clyde Park, Shields River Valley, Montana. Their yield (which was the banner yield in the contest) was 59⅓ bushels per acre on a 52-acre field of non-irrigated land cultivated by the dry-farming method.

$100 in gold offered by the Northern Pacific Railway for the best ten boxes of apples was won by F. E. Gray, North Yakima, Yakima Valley, Washington, [illegible] of Spitzenbergs scored 962½ points out of a possible 1000.

Trophy cup offered by the Exposition Managemment for second best ten boxes of apples was won by J. B. Laughlin, Zillah, Yakima Valley, Washington. His Winesaps scoring 951 points out of a possible 1000.

$50 in gold for the best bushel of flax offered by the Midland Linseed Products Company, [illegible] apolis was won by E. C. Leonard, Glendive, Montana. Grown on non-irrigated [illegible]

Trophy cup offered by the Northern Pacific Railway for best collection of forage [illegible] by Crook County, Oregon, exhibit made by Prineville, Oregon Commercial Club.

Trophy cup offered by the Exposition Management for best community exhibit [illegible] Walla Walla, Washington.

Northern Pacific states are rightly styled "The Prosperity States of America." They [illegible] banner yields in 1912. And they grow prize crops. The territory immediately adjacent [illegible] Pacific and subsidiary lines wins out in quality as well as quantity.

There are approximately 40 million acres of government homestead land adjacent to the [illegible] Pacific available to you for proving up under the revised homestead law requiring only [illegible] residence and allowing five months' leave of absence each year. Similar land also on sale [illegible] ble land dealers at low prices and on easy terms.

Low One-Way and Round-Trip Fares

Round-trip Homeseekers' tickets on sale first and third Tuesdays of each month—25 days return limit.

One-way Spring Colonist tickets on sale March 15 to April 15. Both classes of tickets good for stopovers. Write for free copy of Government Land Pamphlet, List of Land Dealers and Literature about these "Prosperity States of America." Address,

A. M. CLELAND, General Passenger Agent, or
L. J. BRICKER, General Immigration Agent,
204 N. P. Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Northern Pacific Railway

POULTRY

The Value of Stock.

There are many of our readers that are desirous of buying good breeding stock at this time of the year, but are not decided as to how much they should pay for their birds. There are breeders over the country that will not sell stock for less than $10 per head. Others will sell as low as $1 per head and give stock worth every cent asked.

If a farmer is in the utility business, which the majority are, he will make a great mistake to purchase show stock to mate with his utility stock. It should be understood, in the first place, that a show bird is bred to win at our shows, no thought being given to producing a bird that will lay. Usually exhibition stock is so no bred that it produces little or no eggs.

Breeders of exhibition stock are usually too high priced on their inferior birds to justify a farmer in getting his male birds from them. As a rule, they will sell only their culls, and demand a long price for them. If the farmer goes to a breeder of utility stock exclusively he will get a very good bird for the price paid the exhibitor and in addition he will be assured good utility stock.

It is of the utmost importance that the farmer keep the utility breeder separated from the exhibitor. When a farmer buys a cock from an exhibitor he expects the cock to do wonders for him. Because of the lack of strength in blood lines the cock does not come up to the expectations of the farmer. He becomes disgusted with poultry breeders in general and the utility man suffers as much as the rest. Had the farmer purchased his stock from a utility man in the first place he would have stood a better chance of being satisfied and the industry would have been helped out. —Chesia Sherlock in the Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

Poultry Notes.

The best American poultry standard is the standard of the egg basket.

Warm your birds these chilly mornings by giving them a job of hunting for wheat scattered in clean litter.

When the comb gets pale and drooping, you have a sick hen on your hands. Mend your ways of feeding.

Unclean litter for a hen is worse than an old musty straw tick for a man. He doesn't enjoy it a bit; neither do the hens.

A nice, clean nest box is an invitation to come again.

A good way to feed corn whole is to break the ears up into three or four pieces and throw them down for the birds to work at. Just hear them talk about it! They are as happy as a boy with red-top boots.

THE ORCHARD

Pruning Essential.

Pruning is essential to peach growing and those who neglect it will pay the penalty in short crops. Judicious pruning is just as essential as cultivation in peach growing, and both are indispensable for successful orcharding.

The high quality of fruit packed by Western fruit growing associations is better understood when one is on the ground and sees the amount and quality of the fruit that is discarded for one reason or another. The fancy fruit box is the result of much pains in caring for the trees and fruit from blossom to picking time and of a rigid selection when it is packed. The fancy price received is simply the result of the law of cause and effect.

Setting Small Fruits.

Those who desire to start small fruits will find early winter setting preferable to waiting until next spring. Then other work is more pressing and weather conditions are not right, so the work is apt to be delayed. Plans set out in the early winter are ready to start growth with the vegetation at the first appearance of favorable weather in the spring. Young roots and new buds will start before the ground is in good working condition.

In setting, see that the earth is closely packed about the roots, leaving no air space. Select good, sound plants. The essentials for good results are a good location, well drained, and good, sound roots, set in their natural position. Gooseberries, raspberries, grapes and blackberries can be all planted in the late fall. Why not use a little time and select a small patch of each?

TRAPPING

One Night's Big Yield.

Jesse Herrin, of Canaan, one of Maine's famous trappers, has made a small fortune in a single night, says the National Sportsman.

He put out a line of traps in the Pittsfield woods late one afternoon, and when he visited them the next morning he found a prime glossy-black fox in one trap, a silver-gray fox in another, and four red foxes in other traps. The black fox is valued at $2,000, the silver-gray at $1,500 and the red foxes at $10 each—$3,540.

When Mr. Herrin reached the road where his wife and team were waiting he found a big buck deer, which had been shot in his absence by Mrs. Herrin. He figured up that the morning's trip had netted him about $3,600.

Read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8—this issue.

DREADED TO EAT
A Quaker Couple's Experience.

How many persons dread to eat their meals, although actually hungry nearly all the time!

Nature never intended this should be so, for we are given a thing called appetite that should guide us as to what the system needs at any time and can digest.

But we get in a hurry, swallow our food very much as we shovel coal into the furnace, and our sense of appetite becomes unnatural and perverted. Then we eat the wrong kind of food or eat too much, and there you are—indigestion and its accompanying miseries.

A Phila. lady said:

"My husband and I have been sick and nervous for 15 or 20 years from drinking coffee—feverish, indigestion, totally unfit, a good part of the time, for work or pleasure. We actually dreaded to eat our meals. (Tea is just as injurious, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"We tried doctors and patent medicines that counted up into hundreds of dollars, with little if any benefit.

"Accidentally, a small package of Postum came into my hands. I made some according to directions, with surprising results. We both liked it and have not used any coffee since.

"The dull feeling after meals has left us and we feel better every way. We are so well satisfied with Postum that we recommend it to our friends who have been made sick and nervous and miserable by coffee." Name given upon request. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in concentrated, powdered form called Instant Postum. It is prepared by stirring a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water, adding sugar to taste, and enough cream to bring the color to golden brown.

Instant Postum is convenient; there's no waste; and the flavor is always uniform. Sold by grocers—50-cup tin 30 cts., 100-cup tin 50 cts.

A 5-cup trial tin mailed for grocer's name and 2-cent stamp for postage. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

75c Per 108 Square Feet [illegible] Best Rubber Surfaced [illegible] Roofing

Here we show the lowest price ever known for [illegible] faced roofing we are offering our famous one-ply "Ajax" [illegible] cludes necessary cement and nails to lay it, and at this remarkable [illegible] smooth surface the price includes [illegible]

We Pay The Freight [illegible] to any point east of Kansas [illegible] Nebraska and north of Ohio River. We also [illegible] at 90c, 3-ply [illegible] Rubber Surfaced at $1.05. This "Ajax" roofing is guaranteed to wear as long and give as good service as any [illegible] Roofing on the market. It is put up in [illegible] square feet, and contains 3 or 4 pieces to a [illegible] value! We are the world's greatest headquarters for roofing! Our 40-acre plant is fairly stacked [illegible] genuine roofing bargains. Hundreds of thousands of people never think of buying roofing of [illegible] until they get our prices. It will pay YOU to write for special offers. Samples Free. Write for free [illegible]

Chicago House Wrecking Company, Dept. [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

Veterinary Course at Home

[illegible] A YEAR and upwards [illegible] by taking [illegible] ary course [illegible] during spare [illegible] in simple [illegible] Diploma [illegible] graduates assisted in getting locations [illegible] positions. Cost [illegible] reach of all, [illegible] guaranteed.

Dr. E. H. Baldwin [illegible] "I took the course [illegible] own benefit on the [illegible] but the success I [illegible] started me in practice [illegible] now I am going [illegible] day. Your course [illegible] worth thousands to me, and will be to any [illegible]"

[illegible] PARTICULARS [illegible] London Veterinary Correspondence School [illegible] London, Ontario, Canada

$7.35 For [illegible] Eggs Big [illegible] Incubator

Biggest guaranteed incubator at price—155 egg capacity. *Has hundreds of dead air cells*—only incubator with this special construction—well made—cold rolled copper tank, hot water heat, double disc regulator, deep nursery, high legs, double doors, egg tester, safety lamp. Special price $7.35. Incubator and Brooder together $[illegible] Frt. pd. E. of Rockies. [illegible] direct [illegible] this ad (money [illegible] send today [illegible] free book. [illegible] Incubator Co. [illegible] Racine, Wis

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY

and Almanac for 1913 [illegible] pages with many colored plates of [illegible] life. It tells all about chickens, [illegible] their care, diseases and remedies [illegible] incubators, their prices and their [illegible] all about poultry houses and how [illegible] It's an encyclopedia of chicken [illegible] it. Only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, [illegible] Freeport, Ill.

140 [illegible] Incubator and 140 [illegible] Brooder $10

Freight Paid East of the Rockies

The incubator [illegible] California [illegible] wood, [illegible] with [illegible] copper tank, nursery [illegible] thermometer, ready to [illegible] TRIAL—money back if not [illegible] FREE Catalog today—[illegible] Ironclad Incubator Co. [illegible]

WRITE FOR MY PRICE One-time World's Champion Belle City [illegible]

Winner [illegible] contests [illegible] success [illegible] I want [illegible] facts [illegible] that [illegible] Show [illegible] prize [illegible] Write [illegible] Prepaid [illegible] cost. [illegible] Belle City [illegible] Rohan, Pres. [illegible] Racine, Wis.

Bargains in Seeds 2c Per Pkg. [illegible] special offers in [illegible] of seeds and plants [illegible] buy until you have [illegible] catalog and bargain list [illegible] on this paper. IOWA [illegible] Des Moines, Ia

GOOD SEEDS BEST IN THE WORLD

New Crop Grown [illegible] addition a lot of extra FREE SEEDS [illegible] with every order.

BIG SEED BOOK FREE

Our Grand Big Illustrated [illegible] all Farm and Garden Seeds [illegible] you. Write for it today. Send [illegible] neighbors who buy seeds. Address

RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE
SHENANDOAH, IOWA Box 18

STRONGEST FENCE MADE FROM FACTORY [illegible] FARM

[illegible] 14c.
[illegible] Fence 21c.
[illegible] Fence 22½c.
[illegible] Wire, $1.55

Many styles and [illegible] Our [illegible] Free Catalog contains fence [illegible] have. COILED SPRING [illegible] Winchester, Ind.

Purchase a Southern Farm

Prices range [illegible] favors you with big crops [illegible] enjoyable conditions. Social [illegible] the best beef, pork, poultry [illegible] pay handsomely. Large profits [illegible] cotton, nuts and [illegible] Great [illegible] all parts of the South. "Southern Field" [illegible] all facts free [illegible] RICHARDS [illegible] Industrial [illegible] Washington, D. C.

This Suit FREE

[illegible] BANNER TAILORING CO., Dept. 74 CHICAGO

5,000 BIRTHDAY PRESENTS FREE

[illegible] ONLY 12 [illegible] EMBOSSED [illegible] N. Y.

WOULD YOU

[illegible] visible [illegible] friends [illegible] Typewriter [illegible] card, [illegible]

EMERSON TYPEWRITER CO., [illegible] Woodstock, Ill.

34 PERISHED IN PACIFIC WRECK

Old Rosecrans, Once Transport, Later Oil Tanker, Had a Record.

Astoria, Ore., Jan. 8.—Leaving marine records strewn with tales of death and disaster connected with her career, the tanker Rosecrans, once a United States army transport, was lost on Peacock Spit, just beyond the bar yesterday, in a furious gale that drove her on the rocks.

A wireless message received at Astoria early today from the tug Aneonta said that the Point Adams life saving crew, which was unable to reach shore after rescuing men clinging to the rigging of the wrecked steamer Rosecrans, was safe on the lightship. The crew had rescued a carpenter and one of the quartermasters of the Rosecrans. The Oneonta will take the two survivors from the lightship at daybreak. The number drowned is 34.

The lifeboats were disabled soon after leaving the wreck. They burned red fire as a signal of distress and the tug Oneonta was sent to their assistance.

The Rosecrans cleared from southern California points with a crude oil cargo for Portland, Ore. She encountered a 60-mile gale yesterday as she stood in toward the bar at the mouth of the Columbia river. It is thought her officers lost their bearings and the tanker was hurled on the rocks to pound herself to pieces; an hour after she struck only her topmast with its human freight and the tip of her funnel stood above the water.

Wireless calls from the Rosecrans were picked up by the stations here, and the tugs Oconta and Tatoosh went out. Shortly afterward efforts to communicate with the Rosecrans by wireless failed.

Life Savers to Rescue.

Life saving crews from Fort Canby and Point Adams put out to the rescue against the gale. Big waves broke over the crews as the lifeboats struggled through the water.

When in the vicinity of the Rosecrans it was found impossible to reach the vessel, and the two crews, with the tugs, cruised about, searching for possible survivors.

The Rosecrans, owned by the Associated Oil Co., has been an ill-fated vessel. While taking on oil at Gaviota August 27, 1912, she caught fire and was burned to the water line. On March 12 of the same year she was driven on the rocks at Gaviota and two of her crew were lost.

Built at Glasgow in 1883, the Rosecrans was 335 feet long and registered 2,976 tons gross. She formerly was an army transport. At the offices of the Associated Oil Co. it was said the vessel was valued with her cargo at about $200,000.

COLORADO'S MINES

Colorado leads all western states in the production of coal, according to the federal bureau of mines, and in 1911 was second only to California in the production of gold. Colorado is also the leading western state in the manufacture of tungsten ores and vanadium minerals. The total value of all the mineral products of the state in 1911 was $51,958,239. The following statement shows the values of the pirncipal mineral products in 1911: Gold, $19,138,800; coal, $14,747,764; zinc, $4,814,562; silver, $3,958,800; lead, $2,755,890.

HELD ON PEACE WARRANT

Bowling Green, Jan. 14.—Elijah Collins was bound over to the probate court by Justice Comstock yesterday with bond fixed at $200 to keep the peace. The complaining witness was Frank Euler, a neighbor. Both men are farmers.

A PERFECTLY MATCHED HUMAN HAIR SWITCH FREE

[illegible] fairest proposition [illegible] make to another [illegible] sample of your hair and we [illegible] this beautiful 22-inch switch to match. If it is satisfactory [illegible] $1.50 within 10 days, [illegible] your friends and get [illegible] free. Extra shades cost [illegible] These Quality Switches are [illegible] own sanitary factory of [illegible] from Europe's peasantry. [illegible] men or dealers. Our only [illegible] our customers. This 22-inch switch would [illegible] elsewhere from two to three dollars. It is [illegible] lustrous, full length and weight, and can be [illegible] straight or wavy hair.

Beautifully illustrated catalog free with every order.

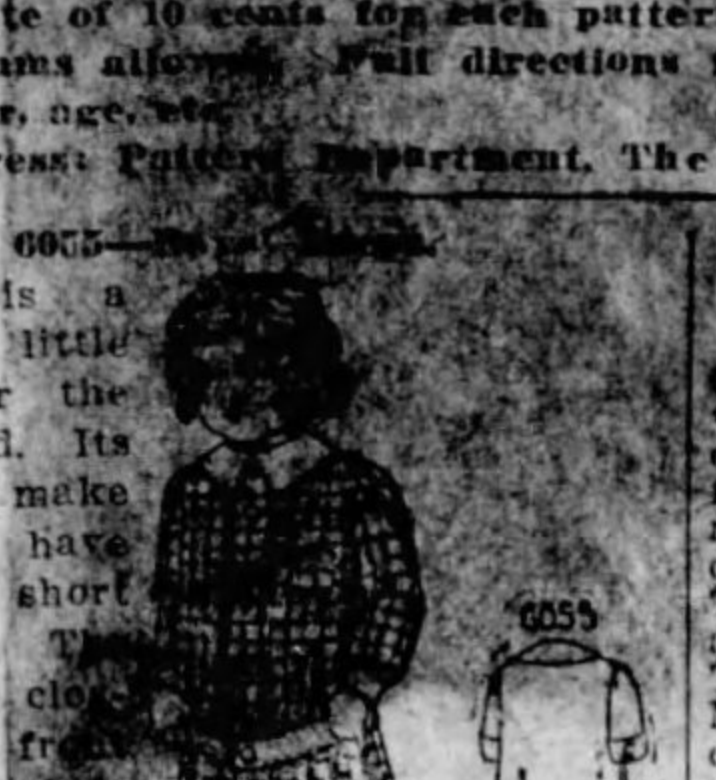
MARGUERITE COLLY
DEPT. 334.
115 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. Inordering give size, number, age, etc.

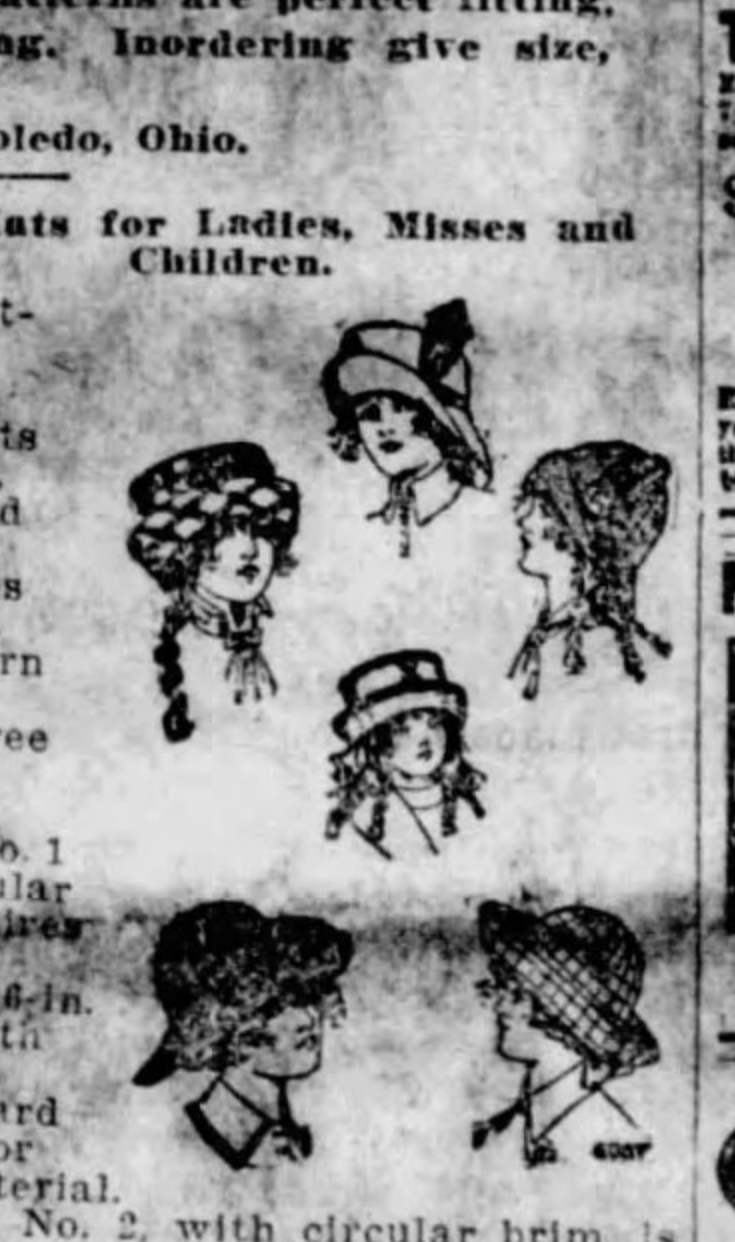
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6055—Boy's Dress.



Here is a clever little dress for the young lad. Its easy to make and may have long or short sleeves. The garment closes at the front and a belt holds it in place. The collar, cuffs and belt are of contrasting goods.

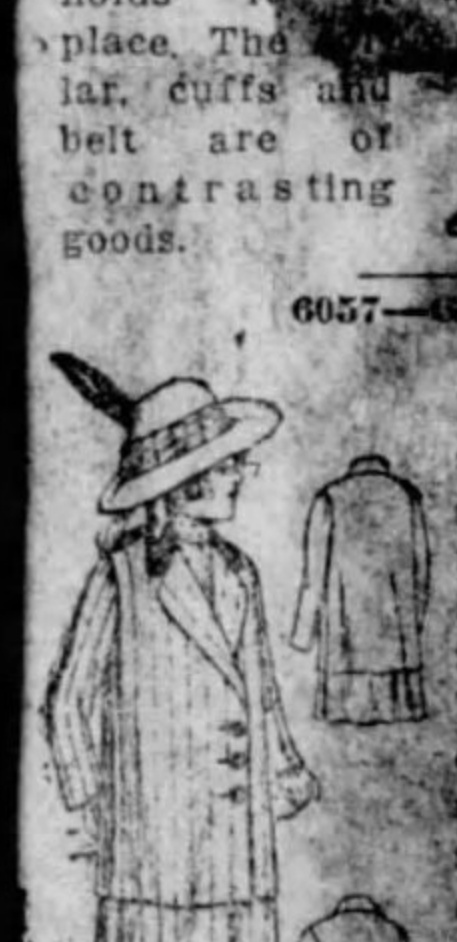
6087—Hats for Ladies, Misses and Children.



This pattern provides for outing hats for ladies, misses and children. Two styles are given. The pattern No. 6087 is cut in three sizes. Ladies' size for hat No. 1 with circular brim requires 1 yard of 27-in. or 36-in. goods; with bias brim ⅞ of a yard of 27-in. or wider material.

For hat No. 2, with circular brim, is needed 1¼ yards of 27-in. material or 1 yard of 36-in. goods; with bias brim, 1⅛ yards of 27-in. material. To line either hat ⅝ of a yard of 20-in. silk is required and ⅝ of a yard of 20-in. canvas.

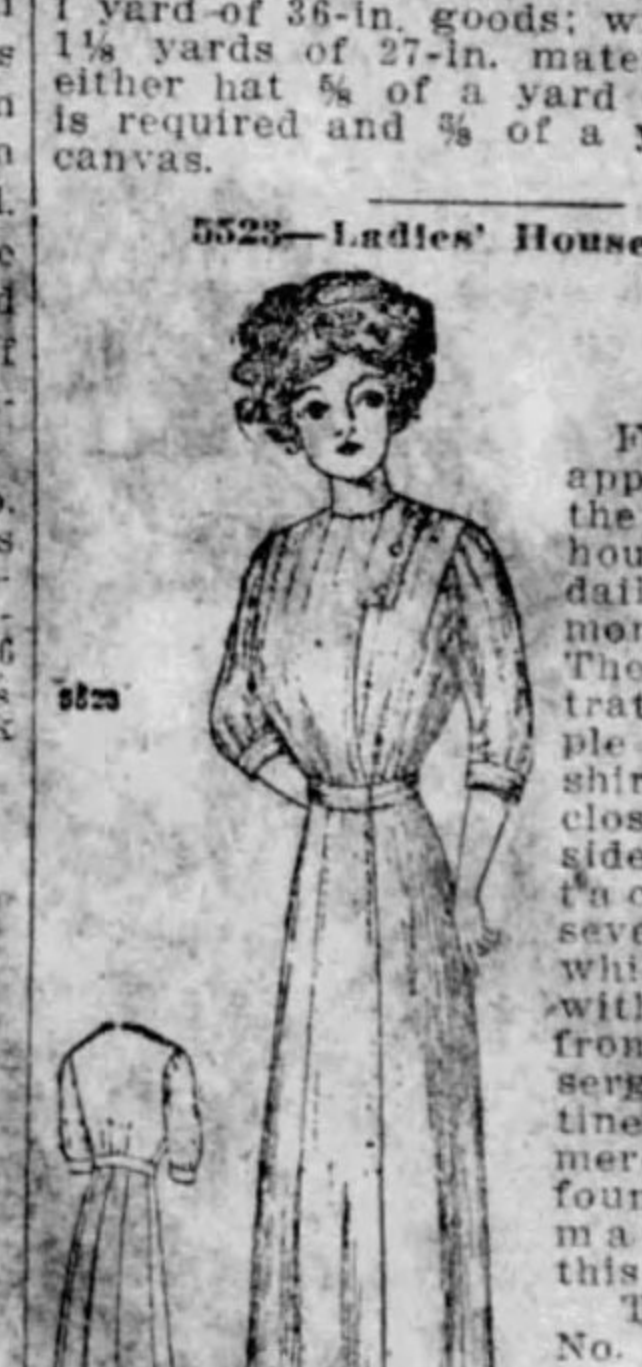
6057—Girl's Suit.



In this design we have a pretty coat suit for the small girl. The coat is made in box fashion and the skirt is a three-gored model. The suit is quite easy to make and may be fashioned of serge, tweed, homespun or cheviot.

The pattern No. 6057 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size will require 3⅜ yards of 36 inch material and ⅜ of a yard of black velvet for collar.

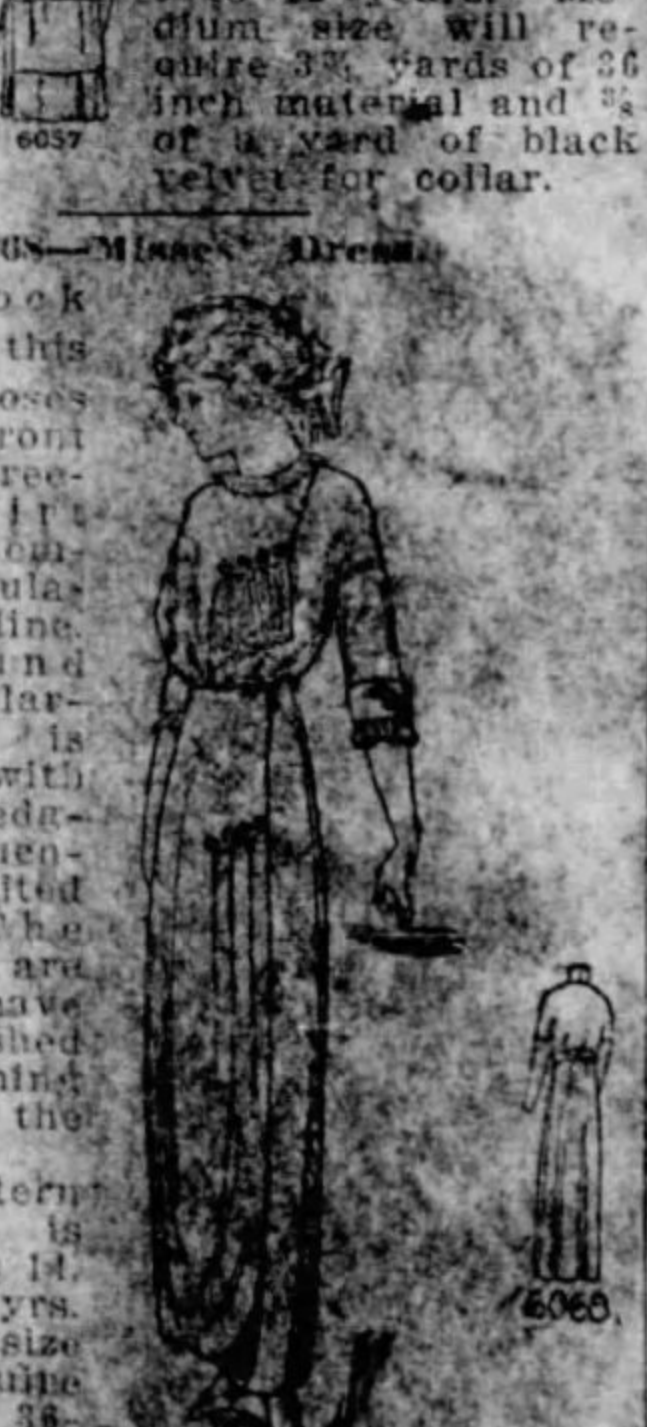
5523—Ladies' House Dress.



Far neater in appearance than the wrapper, the house dress is daily becoming more popular. The model illustrated is a simple bodice in shirt waist style closing at one side and attached to a seven gore skirt which is made with a panel front. Gingham, serge, brilliantine or cashmere will be found excellent materials for this dress.

The pattern No. 5523 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 4⅛ yards of 44-in. material.

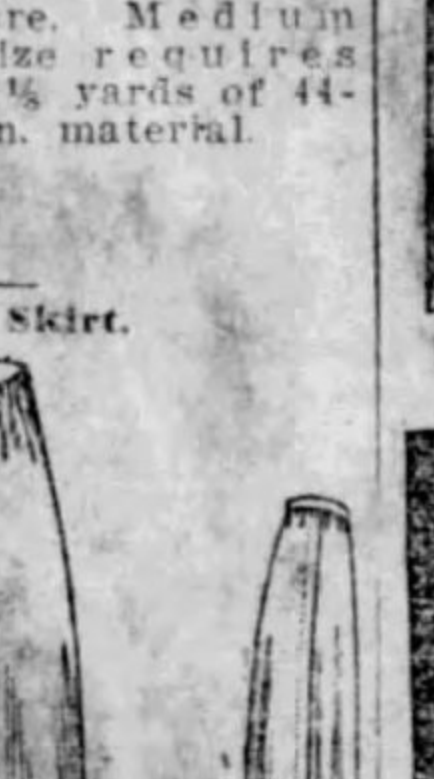
6068—Misses' Dress.



The frock given in this number closes at the front and has three-gore skirt made with empire or regulation waistline. The round neck is collarless and is finished with a frill of edging or rueing or plaited mull. The sleeves are short and have cuffs finished with trimming matching the collar.

The pattern No. 6068 is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 yrs. Medium size will require 5¼ yds. of 36-in. material, ⅝ of a yard of lace edging and 1⅛ yards of plaiting.

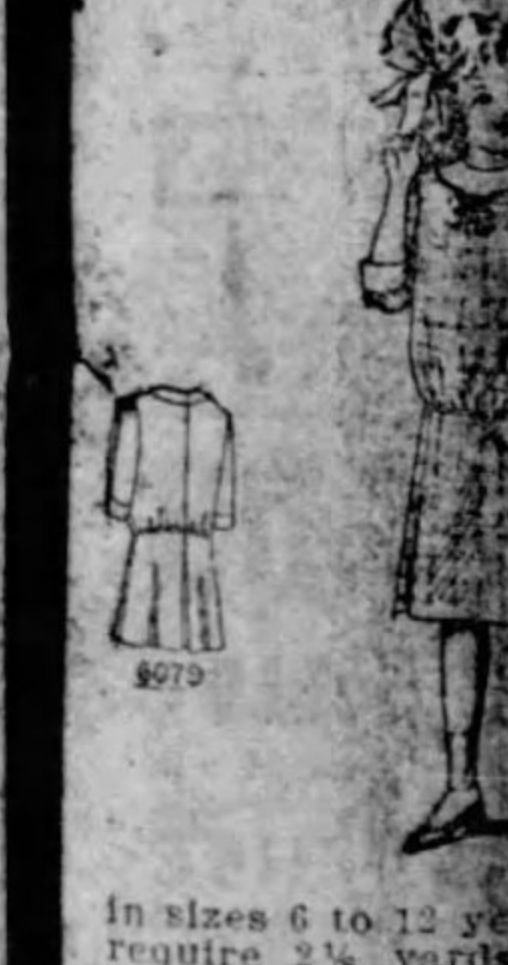
6058—Ladies' Skirt.



This skirt is a two-piece model. It closes at the front and may be made with empire or regulation waistline. It will serve nicely for separate wear or as part of a complete costume or coat suit.

The pattern No. 6058 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 in. waist measure. Medium size will require 2¾ yards of 36 in. material. Width of lower edge is 2¼ yds.

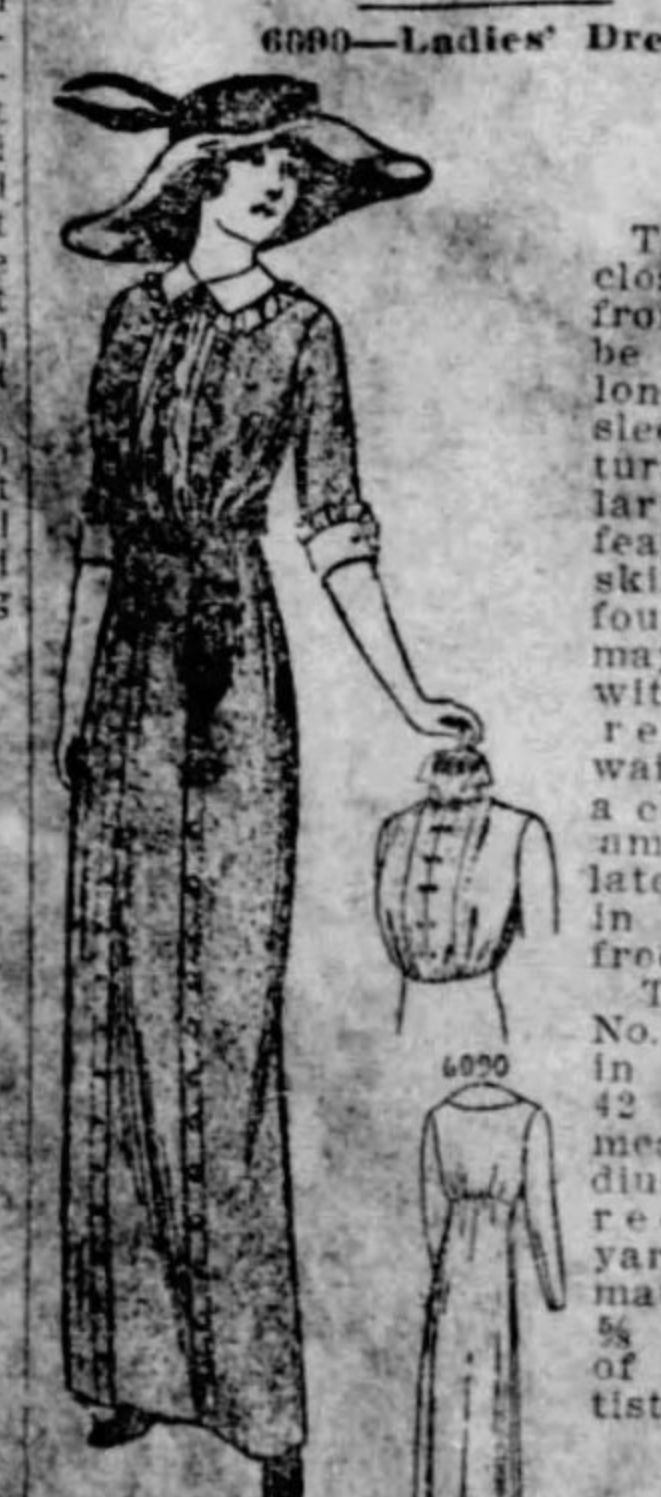
6079—Girl's Dress.



This dress is nice for school or general wear and may be developed charmingly in Scotch plaid or in plain serge or cashmere with yoke and cuffs of contrasting material. The skirt is a five-gored model and there is a plait at each side of the front gore and an inverted plait at the back.

The pattern No. 6079 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size will require 2⅛ yards of 36 inch material and ½ yard of 27 inch contrasting goods.

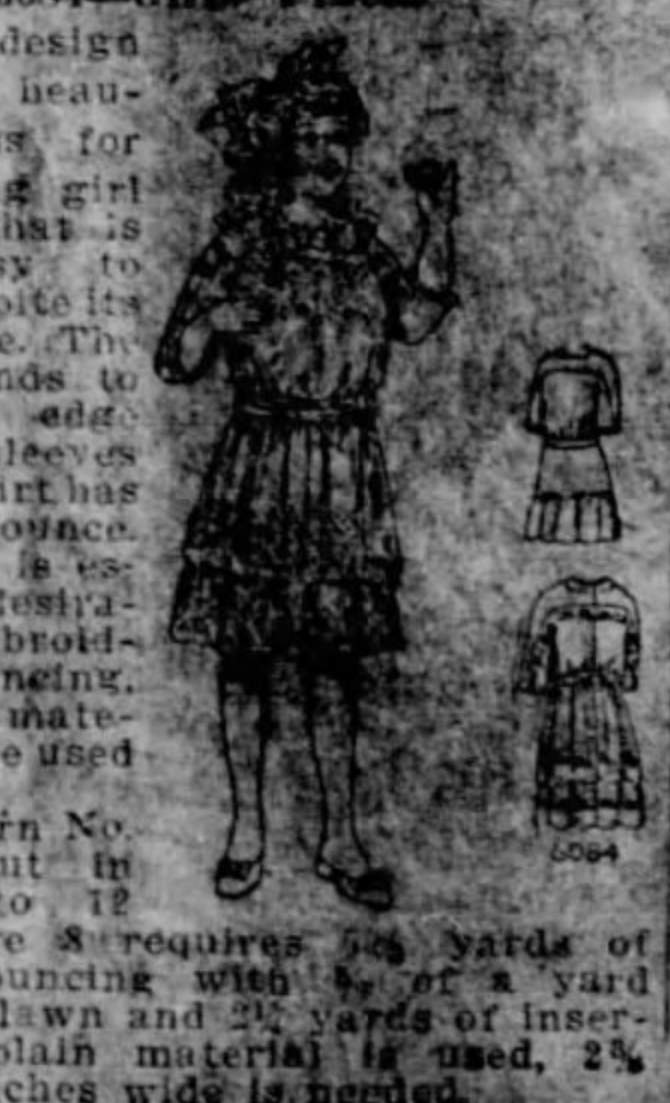
6090—Ladies' Dress.



This costume closes at the front and may be made with long or short sleeves. The turn-down collar is a pretty feature. The skirt is cut in four gores and may be made with empire or regulation waistline. It is a charming example of the latest fashion in one-piece frocks

The pattern No. 6090 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 5¼ yards of 36 in material and ⅝ of a yard of 45-in. batiste or net.

6084—Girl's Frock.



In this design we have a beautiful dress for the growing girl and one that is quite easy to make despite its pretty style. The yoke extends to the lower edge of the sleeves and the skirt has double flounce. The model is especially desirable for embroidery flouncing, but plain material may be used if desired.

The pattern No. 6084 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Age 8 requires 5⅛ yards of 12-inch flouncing with ⅝ of a yard of 36 inch lawn and 2½ yards of insertion. If plain material is used, 2⅜ yards 36 inches wide is needed.

Let it be recorded that the Milwaukee man who sewed a button on his overcoat while riding in a street car has not been flooded with matrimonial offers.

This Beautiful 20 Year Watch $3.75

Elegantly engraved THIN MODEL, GOLD FINISHED double Hunting case, 7 jewel American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents Free.

$3.75 THIN MODEL

20 Year Guarantee

EXAMINATION FREE. Let us send it C.O.D. to your express office, after you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any $15.00 watch, pay the express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies', Men's or Boys' size.

HUNTER WATCH CO., DEPT. 108 CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW FEATHER BEDS ONLY $7.40

For a limited time we offer full 36 lb New Feather beds $7.40 each. New Feather Pillows $1.20 per pair, f. o. b. factory, cash with order. All New Live Feathers. Best A. C. A. Ticking. Guaranteed as represented or money back. Prompt Shipment. Order to-day or write for free catalogue. We give bank references.

Agents Wanted. Dept. 20 [illegible] PILLOW CO. GREENSBORO, N. C.

RING AND BRACELET GIVEN FOR A FEW HOURS WORK

[illegible] at 25c per [illegible] sores, piles, [illegible] colds, croup [illegible] turn the [illegible] promptly [illegible] able bracelet [illegible] and the gold [illegible] or choice [illegible] list. Send [illegible] you. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO., Box 218, Woodsboro, Md.

HEAD COVERED WITH ERUPTION

Barber's Hair Began to Come Out. Combed Ounce of Scaly Matter from Head per Week. Had Become Bald. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Cured.

Box 5077, Lancaster, Neb.—"My hair began to come out in 1903. It was perfectly dry at all times and I combed on the average about one ounce of white scaly matter from my head per week. I am a barber by trade so you can guess that I used pretty nearly everything on the map. But the trouble continued to get worse. I had come to the point where from scratching my scalp my head was covered with sores. Sleep was out of the question.

"After reading about Cuticura I gave it a trial, and after I had used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment twice, my head ceased to itch, and in three weeks the sores were nearly gone. I had become bald, but after three months' use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I have a full head of hair again. My trouble lasted me from 1903 until the spring of 1912, and then the Cuticura Remedies did what all others had failed to do. I recommend it to my customers, and the public in general." (Signed) Luther B. Gibson, July 16, 1912.

A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient when all else has failed. Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Ointment (50c.) are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

☞Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

GIVE SUCCOR TO FLOOD VICTIMS

Cincinnati, Jan. 13.—The Ohio river continued to rise steadily but more slowly here today, the stage at 9 o'clock being 61.2 feet. The government forecaster predicted that the rise would continue today and tomorrow and that probably a mximum stage of 63 feet would be reached. This prediction was made on the assumption that there would be no more rain in the next two days.

It was estimated today that 3,000 persons had been driven from their homes in Cincinnati and the cities of Covington, Newport and Dayton, across the river in Kentucky. Many factories have been flooded and hundreds of persons thrown out of work.

The authorities in the four cities are doing all in their power for the flood sufferers.

In Cincinnati, Dr. Otto P. Geir, of the department of charities and correction, has been place in charge of the relief work. He has opened soup houses and inaugurated other means of succor. Mayor Hunt has issued a proclamation asking for funds to aid the sufferers. In addition he will ask council to approve a $20,000 special bond issue which is to be added to the fund.

In Kentucky cities churches, school houses and police stations are sheltering the homeless.

To extract juice from onion. Cut a slice from root end of onion, draw back the skin and press onion on a coarse grater, working with a rotary motion.

This Elegant Sample Case Free To Our Active Agents

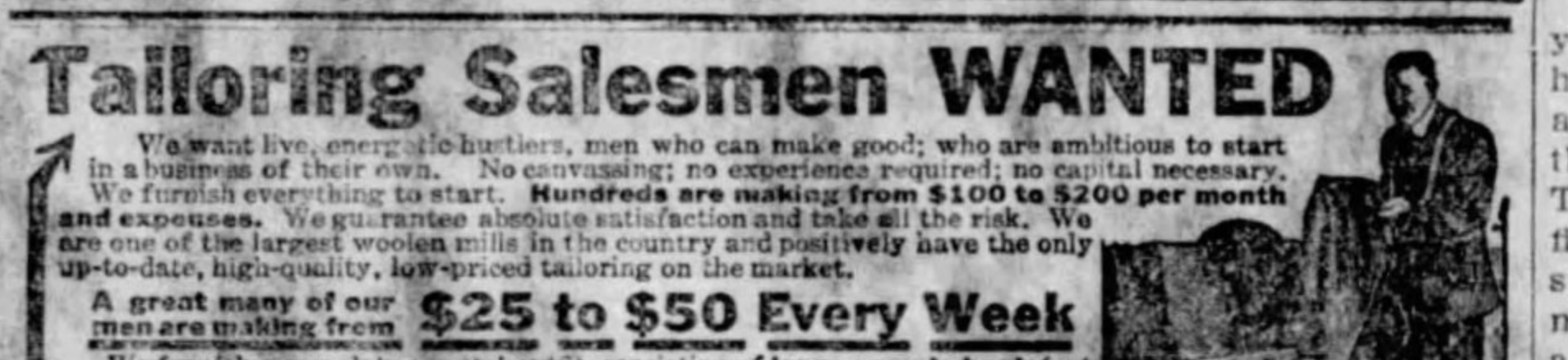
Coffee, Tea, Baking Powder, Extracts, Soap, Spices, Clothing, Dry Goods, Furniture, Curtains, Glassware, Graniteware, Rugs, etc.

We want more good male and female agents at once to sell our goods—big commission. Free premiums to each customer. No one can undersell you.

$100 To $200 Per Month Easy

We trust you with the goods and premiums and pay the freight [illegible]—you pay us when you sell the goods and collect for them. Exclusive territory given. Experience unnecessary—no money needed. Largest house of its kind in the world. Territories filling fast. Write today for free full particulars, territory, etc. Address

The Great Eastern Co., Dept. 14 St. Louis, Mo.


Tailoring Salesmen WANTED

[illegible] who can make good; who are ambitious to start [illegible]; no experience required; no capital necessary. Hundreds are making from $100 to $200 per month [illegible] satisfaction and take all the risk. We [illegible] country and positively have the only [illegible] on the market.

$25 to $50 Every Week

[illegible] consisting of large sample book (not [illegible] advertising matter—in fact every- [illegible] class tailoring business. [illegible] express prepaid. Drop a postal [illegible] "Send me your agents' outfit." [illegible] success. Be sure and write today.

DANIEL WOOLEN MILLS, Dept. P, 300 Green St., Chicago

NEW PARTY PLANS TO WIN MICHIGAN

Three Hundred Members Meet to Decide Future Course of Progressives.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 8.—More than 300 Michigan Progressives gathered in Lansing for a state conference yesterday. Plans were laid to carry the organization into every ward and township of the state.

Resolutions condemning every member of the Michigan house of representatives, irrespective of party, who voted for the resolution putting a stop to the recounts for contested seats were adopted. This hits several of the Progressive representatives whose seats were in jeopardy and who voted to put a stop to the recounts.

Delegates announced the new party is here to stay. Frequent declarations were heard that while the Progressives are going ahead with their permanent organization the Republicans are quarreling as to whether the progressive or reactionary wing of the party shall control.

Plan for State League.

Plans were approved for the organization of a Michigan Progressive League to push the organization throughout the state and to provide funds. An executive committee to have charge of campaign work was organized. Only one member of the old committee was retained.

Elimination of men posing as leaders, whose course is not approved, is going on. Included in this list is W. D. Gordon, of Midland, late candidate for lieutenant governor, and Ira T. Sayre, of Flushing, who are alleged to have urged Progressive legislators to enter into combinations with legislators of other parties for organizing the house on other matters. The Progressives say their representatives must stand clear of all combinations.

The state central committee selected Battle Creek for holding the spring convention on February 19.

The Michigan Progressive League will keep in touch with all voters. At the head of this league is to be the state council, with county club organizations back of it. These county clubs are required to remit to the state council 25 cents per capita for all members. Of this 20 per cent is to go to the national organization and 20 per cent to the state; the remaining 60 per cent to be used for campaign purposes.

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—Advertisement.

SAVANTS WILL ADMIT WOMAN

Royal Geographical Society Vote So Far Favors Them.

London, Jan. 11.—Women seem likely to gain the long coveted privilege of admission to the Fellowship of the Royal Geographical Society. The question was submitted to a referendum of the Fellows, and the votes so far greatly favor the admission of the sex. The decision will be made on January 15. If favorable to the women other scientific bodies are likely to follow suit.

Curiously enough, the Royal Geographical Society already possesses a number of women Fellows, for the feminine Fellowship question came up as long ago as 1892, when Mrs. French Sheldon, Lady Colville, and others were admitted. Soon afterward, however, an alteration was made in the society's by-laws, and the privilege was rescinded, but though no new women Fellows were afterward admitted the names of those accepted were not struck off the rolls.

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

Government Coal Lands

During the last three and one-half years the department of the interior has classified as coal land 17,459,105 acres in the public land states, and this land has been restored to sale. The appraised value of this land, as fixed by the geological survey as a result of geologic examinations, and promulgated by the general land office, aggregates a total of $742,620,649. The minimum valuation of the same lands, at which they might have been purchased a few years before the policy of classification was adopted, is only $295,989,140.

He Comes Up Smiling

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

and long limbs of the graceful Watermelon. The admirable shave and hair-cut the village barber had given him in exchange for his own quarter, revealed the square-cut chin and the good-natured, careless mouth of the born ne'er-do-well. Under the brim of the soft expensive panama, were his woman's eyes, now tragic and unhappy, for who was he but a tramp, a frequenter of the highways and back streets, an associate of James and Mike?

"Billy," said Henrietta, "we have had an adventure and picked up another guest. Miss Bartlett, Mr. Batchelor."

"Were you part of the adventure?" asked Billy, holding out her hand.

"Yes," said the Watermelon, incapable of further speech.

Henrietta presented him to Mr. Bartlett, a stout, red-faced gentleman of middle age. Wealth, success, self-complacency radiated from him like the rays of the sun. He grasped the hard grown hand of the Watermelon and looked the young man up and down, noticing the pin in his tie, the panama and the silk sox without seeming fairly to notice the man.

"William Hargrave Batchelor?" he murmured questioningly.

"The same," answered the general heartily, feeling that he had done something praiseworthy in capturing the young man. He drew off his gloves and beamed at the Watermelon. "He is a young one to beat us, Bartlett. We ought to be Oslerized."

Bartlett's eyes gleamed and he shook the Watermelon's hand with renewed pleasure. "Youth," said he oratorically, "is hard to beat, General, but we aren't deaduns yet. I have had an occasional try at the Street, myself, Mr. Batchelor. You may have heard of me."

"Oh, yes," said the Watermelon absentmindedly, thinking of the girl with the single dimple and the turned-up nose.

"Father took me once," said Billy. "It was terrible. Are you a broker, Mr. Batchelor?"

"Haven't you read yesterday's papers, Billy?" exclaimed Henrietta.

"I never read the papers," admitted Billy, with a charming smile. "Just the front page head-lines, sometimes."

"He was there," laughed the general. "In inch-high print. He broke the cotton ring, my dear." The general's tone was full of reflected glory as the host of the great man.

"Oh," cried Billy, "that's where father lost so much. He told me this morning, just as we left the house—"

Bartlett glanced sharply at the Watermelon and interrupted Billy with a laugh. "You get everything wrong, my dear," said he, tweaking her ear. "I said a good deal of money had been lost—"

"But, papa," protested Billy, "you said—"

"Come to dinner, everybody, please," interrupted Henrietta, in response to an appealing glance from Bartlett. "I am starving whether you others are or not."

"We had better," cried the general jocularly, "or this young man will become a bear instead of a bull." He laid his hand affectionately on the Watermelon's shoulder and walked down the hall with it resting there.

To Be Continued.

BOY WAS A GIRL FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS

Victor, Col., Jan. 8.—After masquerading as a girl for 18 years, the sex of Irene Moynahan was learned yesterday. He was arrested in Lajunta by the sheriff who, because of his masculine appearance, decided he was a boy in girl's clothing. Irene was on his way to visit his father in Bisbee, Arizona.

Until the holidays Irene had been a student in the Victor High School and all his life had been passed off as a girl. Mrs. Moynihan when told that her son had been arrested and that his sex had been discovered, stated that she had always passed him off as a girl because of her disappointment in having two sons. Not even her husband was aware of the boy's sex, she said. This was borne out by the discovery of a letter in the boy's effects by the sheriff at Lajunta. The letter was addressed to his father in Bisbee, and declared that the mother was "sending a son to him as a new year's gift."

Does anyone imagine that they have a right to expect eggs when the hens are on starvation rations, simply consuming their own bodies to maintain their lives? Scanty feeding will not do. Before eggs can be formed there must be digested and assimilated a surplus of nourishment over and above that needed to sustain life.

A Place of Vineyards.

London Chronicle.

Under its own name Kirk-Kilisseh, now figuring in the war news, conveys nothing to the majority of Englishmen, but incognito, so to speak, it is very well known indeed. For Kirk-Kilisseh is a place of vineyards, producing an excellent wine, which is eagerly purchased by French firms, shipped to Bordeaux and sold as the "best Bordeaux." And so it comes about that many smack lips over "Bordeaux" that is really Kirk-Kilisseh.

Swiss Locomotives.

The most powerful single unit electric locomotives that have been designed up to the present time are now being built for a Swiss railway. These locomotives, 10 in number, weigh 108 tons each, total, and have a weight on their 10 drivers (adhesive weight) of 85 tons. They are capable of developing 2,500 horsepower at a speed of 50 miles an hour, with a possible increase of speed to 75 miles an hour, for an uninterrupted run of one and one-half hours, and can exert a drawbar pull of 18,000 kilogrammes from the standstill.

France Enslaved by Alcohol.

New York Times.

Again a unanimous call is being heard for some check to the terrible scourge of alcoholism. The example of the Scandinavian countries is being pointed to. Fifty years ago they had fallen to the lowest degree of brutality and were almost lost by the abuse of spirits, but in two generations they have by reforms in the liquor traffic undergone complete regeneration. Can not France, it is asked, do for herself what Sweden has done?

Imitation Sandstone.

New York Sun.

The Prussian government has erected at Stettin a building composed of imitation sand stone, granite and marble. The sandstone forms the greater part of the exterior. The frame work is of brick.

All the blocks, window frames, sills, columns, roof, balcony and portal ornaments are of imitation stone, and they were so exactly cast and numbered that they were fitted together and set with little or no chiseling. The pressing or stamping of the molded pieces was done by hand. From three to four weeks were required for drying.

The cost is said not to have exceeded half that of natural stone and the durability is believed to be equal.

Weather Signs.

New York Sun.

There are a great many signs which are well known to the so-called weather prophets and if you live in the country you may amuse yourself by verifying some of them. Here are a few of the old reliables for signs of rain:

Ants become very lively and seem to be in a hurry about something.

Roosters are always flapping their wings, and the hens seem restless.

Dogs and cats do not look as lively as usual, and prefer to lie around the house, keeping near the fire.

Flies come indoors and seem to be unusually sticky and troublesome.

The cattle like to get into corners and usually stand with their tails toward the wind.

The Welsbach mantles on the gas jets are not as bright as usual.

Swallows and other birds that feed on the wing fly very low.

People in World.

The total population of the world is now estimated at 1,700,000,000. This is based on the most recent census which all civilized countries now take, with a careful estimate of the number of inhabitants of uncivilized lands. The proportion of the sexes is known for 1,038,000,000 of these, the ratio being 1,000 males to 990 females. The ratio varies considerably in different places. In Europe there are 1,000 men to 1,045 women; in America, 1,000 men to 964 women; in Asia, 1,000 men to 961 women; in Australia, 1,000 men to 937 women.

Birds Eat Much.

Suburban Life.

Baby robins have been observed to eat half their own weight of beef scraps, digest all this within three hours and then be ready for another meal.

A pair of red eyed vireos were noted by a naturalist to feed their offspring over a hundred times in ten hours. Grosbeaks, sworn enemies of the Colorado potato beetle have been seen to assimilate almost a hundred caterpillars or lavae an hour. Over 3,000 aphids have perished by the bills of the insect loving yellow throats in the same period of time.

Last Home of Cleopatra.

New York Sun.

Cleopatra's last resting place is said to be the garden of the National library, Rue Vivienne, Paris. Her sarcophagus was stolen, the story runs, by a savant, and came into the library's possession, where it was preserved in the medal room until 1870. In that year of trouble it was hidden, with many other objects of value, in the library cellars. When the troublous days were over and the mummy was once more brought up from the depths it was found that the sojourn had been very detrimental to the once beautiful body, and that a rapid burial was absolutely necessary. Without any funeral march or oration the remains were therefore buried in the garden of the library.

Love Match of Heiress and Prince

Paris, Jan. 11.—The most picturesque international engagement since the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte and Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, was announced today when the betrothal of Miss Helene McDonald Stallo to Prince Michel Murat was made known by the publication of the banns.

Miss Stallo is the youngest daughter of Edmund K. Stallo, of Cincinnati, and grand daughter of Alexander McDonald, who left several millions to her and her sister, Laura.

Prince Michel is a lineal descendant from the famous Marshal Murat, who married Caroline Bonaparte and was made king of Naples by the great emporer. He is a nephew of Empress Eugenie, who from her sick bed at Farnborough, Eng., has cabled her congratulations.

The prince is 25 years old and a typical Murat. He is 6 feet 2 inches tall, physically a giant, and strong in facial features, with piercing eyes.

He courted Miss Stallo in true American fashion, without the usual foreign frills and ceremonies, winning the girl's

The Parisian consensus of opinion is that Miss Stallo will make the most beautiful princess in all Europe, also one of the richest, as Prince Murat is heir to immense wealth.

It is solely a love match, for, despite the high position and noble title he is conferring on the American girl, unlike the ordinary international marriage, the question of money has never been considered. No engagement in recent years has occasioned such favorable comment in the American colony in Paris.

heart first and then asking the consent of her father.

Miss Stallo was previously engaged to Nils Florman, a young Swede, said to be connected with a royal house, but she broke the engagement. Her action was given much publicity, it being erroneously stated that her reason was the discovery that Florman's father was a masseur.

The wedding will be quiet on account of the recent death of Prince Louis Napoleon. It will take place during the first week of February in Paris.

First Democratic Governor in 20 Years

Concord, N. H., Jan. 9.—Representative Samuel D. Felker, of Rochester, a Democrat, will be governor of New Hampshire for the next two years. He is the first Democratic governor in this state in 20 years.

As the general election in November failed to give any candidate a majority, a joint session of the two houses of the legislature was held to choose a governor. Mr. Felker got 222 votes to 191 for his Republican opponent, Senator Franklin Worcester of Hollis.

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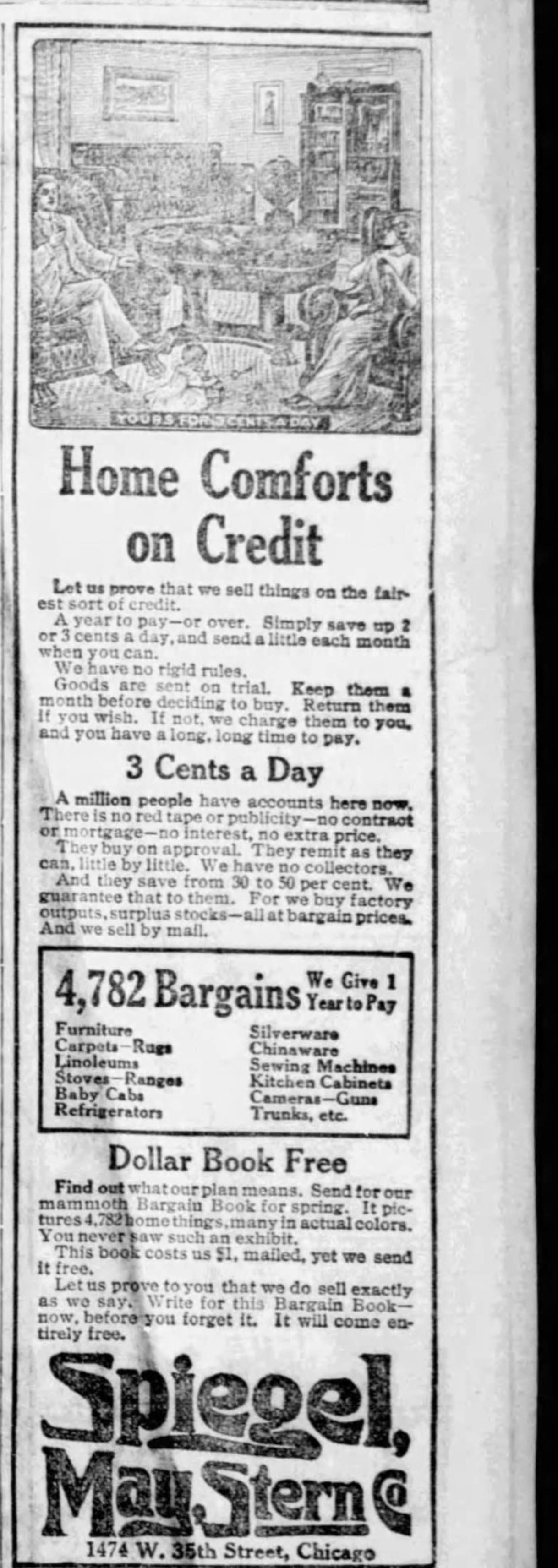
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Nothing succeeds like a dissolved trust.

Women should not be judged by their looks before breakfast.

Carrying a rabbit's foot won't help the man who loafs on the job.

Rumors would do less harm if they could be stopped as easily as they are started.

Women for bargains. The ballot cost the suffragists of Kansas only four cents each.

Missouri mules have been selling at "$212 a head." Which, of course, includes their heels.

By looking around you will see any number of young men who have survived leap year.

William Rockefeller is a wealthy man, but he is not as liberal with advice as is brother John.

Next to turning over a new leaf, there is nothing like beginning the new year with a clean roller towel.

We lose a little faith in mankind every time some fellow with a cold tries to tell us how to cure ours.

Dun reports 15,425 failures during 1912, but, of course, there are a number who won't admit they are failures.

Many a man who has predicted the end of the world would have been disappointed had his prophecy come true.

Nobody knows just what kind of President Mr. Wilson will make, but he is quite a success as a President-elect.

Washington wants to put $100,000 worth of Democratic simplicity on display during Mr. Wilson's inauguration.

Very few people reserve a place in their affections for the person who can't smile except when the sun is shining.

Dynamite was invented by a man named Nobel, not by the McNamaras and Ortie McManigal, as some might suppose.

Scientists have found the skull of what they believe is the "missing link." It is a comfort to know he isn't alive.

The women in the moving pictures will feel more at home when Mr. Edison gets his talking attachment in working order.

Every woman mayor who makes a failure will be 10 times more conspicuous than a man would be under the same circumstances.

James Whitcomb Riley is now writing with his left hand But that doesn't matter so long as the poetry comes from his heart.

The Kansas state college is going to educate girls to be good wives. But that's as far as it will go; it will not choose husbands for them.

Many of the most enthusiastic back to the soil advocates continue to stick around town. But then, consistent men are never very interesting.

The story is told of one man who found a can of oil in his barn. He touched a match to it to see if it was gasoline. And then it happened.

Colonel Goethals has achieved a great success, but he cannot expect his name to be on every tongue until people have learned how to pronounce it.

One professor says there are 10,000,000 melodies in the world. Which may or may not be true, but we estimate that there are three times that number of discords.

After making a naturalized citizen of Pfnoloupnfinizzoyar Ak Knallicouptismulgiffoykam, of New York, this country need not be afraid to tackle any kind of proposition.

A college president says Eve was not all that would be demanded of her in society today. And he is right; neither society nor the corset manufacturers would have anything to do with her.

Biologists are going to try evolution on the skunk. Their idea, as we understand it, is to reduce the nine-mile limit at which a skunk may be recognized to something like three yards.

ARBITRATION OF CANAL TOLLS.

Great Britain, so the cable dispatches say, is heartily pleased with Mr. Taft's expression of willingness to submit the Panama canal tolls question to arbitration. And why shouldn't Great Britain be pleased?

Not that she is convinced that her claim to privileges in the canal equal with the American coastwise trade is right and just. Not that she feels her case is so good that she is bound to win. But because there is a chance, a very long chance, that she may get something out of an arbitration meeting.

The dispute about tolls amounts to this: English shipping does not come into competition with the American coastwise trade. It has no interest whatever in that trade, being closed out by law just as foreign shipping is closed out of the domestic shipping trade of the United Kingdom. But the American coastwise trade will come into competition with the Canadian trans-continental railroads as soon as the Panama canal is opened. It is in the interest of these lines that England has registered protest. It is for them that she hopes to get a reversal of American policy.

Mr. Taft does right to submit the dispute to arbitration. It is worthy national policy to be willing to arbitrate anything. But so far as the merits of this case directly affect the country complaining are concerned, the question of freight charges between Toledo and Tiffin might just as well be arbitrated by international conference.

FOR THE HASTY OF TEMPER.

Experience with the parcel post will be trying to many persons. They will meet with rules which will upset lifelong custom and they are bound to feel irritated with rugulations which — to them—will seem cumbersome, revolutionary, fussy. They will be annoyed by the rule which forbids the mailing of parcel post matter in the street mail boxes, by the rule which requires the use of special parcel post stamps, by the requirement as to return cards and, particularly, by the institution of the zone system.

Upon these persons should be urged patience. All great changes, for good as often as for bad, have involved inconveniences. They cannot be made easy-running in a day. They betray faults, flaws and blow-holes. Congress, in its wisdom, laid down the law from which the postal department composed its rules. Congress, in its wisdom, may see fit to better its laws. Until then and until a fair test of the parcel post is had under all possible conditions, the earnest citizen will be patient, no matter what develops.

AERIAL FLIGHT AND PROPHETS.

People who have not yet beheld an aeroplane in flight have been too busy or too indolent to attend the county fairs presenting the flying machine as an attraction. Or they may have been living in places far from transcontinental routes, in mountainous regions, on wind-cursed prairies, or in jail. Few can properly complain of lack of opportunity in this regard. Still, the aeroplane has not by any means become a commonplace. Which is just one more instance of the failure of predictions to live up to their promises.

We can recall that two or three years ago the public prints were prophesying, assuring and warning folk that before they knew it the aeroplane would be competing with land traffic—recalling it the more vividly because the Blade itself was concerned in this hazardous business of focusing the telescope on the future. The public prints were, to put it mildly, a little hasty, a little too enthusiastic, too previous.

The aeroplane, it seems, is going to take its time at the task of spoiling the railroad passenger trade, causing the reorganization of the mail service and making deliveries of bar steel, Oolong tea and clothespins. Passengers who travel in aeroplanes are classified, as they were at the beginning, as a reckless lot and the merchant who would commit his goods to the flying machine would as cheerfully commit commercial suicide.

Strides were made in 1912 in the art of navigating the air. We have read of the making of machines which would carry several persons, of scouting by aeroplane, of the dropping of bombs upon Turkish and Arab camps, of two or three over-water flights and of the development of a combined water craft and cloud skimmer. These are advances the prophets of 1909 scorned. They forecast the big things. And the big things, if they really were to be, belong to the future as much as they did when the forecasting began.

THE ENGLISH WAY.

The formal announcement of the retirement of J. Bruce Ismay from the presidency of the International Mercantile Marine must have brought a grim smile to those American investigators whose keen questioning of Ismay on the incidents of the Titanic disaster aroused such a storm of indignant protest among Ismay's countrymen.

These American investigators, it will be remembered, conducted their inquiry in the belief that somebody, some corporation, or some institution or other must have been to blame for the terrible loss of life. Ismay had escaped drowning though the lives of several hundred who were in his company's keeping were lost. Ismay had gained a place in a boat, though there were not boats enough for the women and children. Ismay had left the side of the captain, who ran the ship according to schedule and rules laid down by Ismay and his fellow officers and directors. He had left him to die while he himself, as the supreme source of authority in the company, commanded a seat in a lifeboat. The committee felt and indicated at least vaguely that some sort of personal responsibility went with high office, that one who had powers to give orders ought also to share burdens, that one who had been in part to blame for lack of lifeboats ought not to have shirked the blame at the moment of crisis.

From what they said, it appeared that the English did not like this attitude of the American investigators at all. They stood up for Ismay in their papers. They gave him a nice coat of whitewash at their official inquiry. But here comes the announcement of Ismay's retirement, without doubt forced upon him by reason of the Titanic disaster. The English, of course, are not proud of a man with a yellow streak in him. But they hate like sin to have foreigners make an Englishman admit he is pigmented that way.

WATER FREAKS.

You can catch in the mind's eye the bewildered amazement on the face of the old-time boatbuilder as he gazes upon the strange and weird contrivances which now are going about upon the water.

Noah layed down the general lines which were to be followed in the building of boats. In effect, those lines have been followed since, whether man constructed a steamship or a tender, a frigate or a canoe, a galleon or a catamaran. They seemed the natural lines, the only true ones for getting the best of an unstable and treacherous element. But recently a number of inventors have shown an inclination to repudiate the time-honored rules of boat construction. They have made things which look like a combination between a dining table and a stepladder. They have designed craft the hull, or base, of which is four feet under water when the craft is idle and one inch under when it is running. Some are driven with the propeller in the water in the usual way, and some with the propeller rigged to drive against the air. There are machines of the bicycle form, others that move either through water or air and still others which, from pictures of them, seem to be equally at home on wave or in a plowed corn field.

There is no telling what these new forms of water conveyances will eventually amount to. They aren't at all likely, for one thing, to displace the boats whose designs were developed out of untold centuries of experience. They are most of them freaks, but yet freaks which may come to be accepted as suitable for certain uses or to meet local needs. The boat-builder who treats them seriously will be in the position the carriage-builder was who took the automobile seriously and conformed to the conditions the motor car created.

THE SCIENCE OF WAR.

Progress in the military arts proceeds from the impregnable to the irresistible and from the irresistible to the impregnable—and so on until the minds of non-military persons grow dizzy with thinking about it.

Thus, the Merrimac suggested the building of the Monitor. The high-powered gun caused the forging and tempering of armor plate. After the torpedo boat came the torpedo boat destroyer. The dreadnought must dread the super-dreadnought. It has been discovered that the aeroplane can follow the course of the submarine, spy upon its every move, warn against its approach and, possibly, drop bombs which cleave the water and break through the iron sides of the submarine as the harpoon will drive through the hide of a shark. The value of the submarine lay in its secretiveness. This was its power, its one and only irresistible function. Now that its secretiveness has been taken from it, what shall the submarine do?

That is for the military profession to work out—proceeding as ever according to the fixed rules of the game, from the impregnable to the irresistible and so on to the impregnable once more.

A GREAT LABOR COMPLETED

That a seventy-year old farmer had entered the state agricultural college for one of the winter courses was thought a rather freakish thing by the superior young men who work upon the newspapers of Columbus. One may be sure though that the agricultural college instructors did not think of it as freakish at all, but only as the fruition of one of their hopes and dreams.

Among the great labors of the new agriculture has been that of breaking down the prejudices of the rule-of-the-thumb school of farming to breed respect for so-called "book-learned" farmers, to make the man in the field really believe that there was something of importance he had failed to gather through slow experience and hard knocks. How much of money and time and patience have been required to overcome this barrier of pride and bias and long habit only those who have been concerned in the labor may know.

Now that farmers flock to the agricultural lectures, leave their farms for winter courses at the schools, and even far along in life admit it is never too late to learn the experimenters, instructors and boomers of improved farming methods may sigh relief. It must seem to them as if sailing ahead for them was very clear and quiet.

Philander C. Knox is to resume law practice in Pittsburg after March next.

SPOILING THE SCHOOL BROTH.

The Ladies' Home Journal has been trying for several months now to impress the idea on the minds of parents that American public schools are complete failures. It has taken those things which people have discussed more or less seriously for some years and presented them in the form of crying needs, insistent problems, matters which—if not set right at once—will bring the republic tottering down to ruin.

The fault with the Ladies' Home Journal, as we see it, is that it treats this science of education as a simple thing, one that busy parents are naturally bound to know more about than teachers. Now as a matter of fact none has known the faults of education, none has realized them so keenly as the teachers have. They have been discussing the flaws in their professional magazines so long that no one knows when the thing began. Their meetings are not meetings for self-praise, for the recitation of their honorable traditions, for social reunions. They meet to thrash out the difficulties of their profession and we doubt if at any meeting of lawyers, or doctors, or manufacturers, or merchants, there is such straight talking and such keen, razor-edged self-criticism.

The truth of the matter is that education is an exceedingly complicated subject. There are no absolute rules, working everywhere and under all conditions. No one has found the perfect system. But educators are hunting for it, and they are far more likely to find it than parents, under the spur of the Ladies' Home Journal, are likely to design it out of a combination of cocksuredness and parent-love.

Hadn't the subject better be left with those who know most about it? The broth can be spoiled not only by too many cooks. Ignorant cooks, even if few in number, can spoil it.

THE TRIANGULAR WAR.

The basic aim of the associations now rapidly forming among the American farmers is to get a bigger share of the money the consumers pay for farm products, a share which now amounts to less than one-half.

The aim of the home-market clubs, the consumers' leagues and the score or so of other societies working in the food buyers' interest is to prevent an increase in the costs of food and, when possible, to bring about a lowering in the costs.

Between these two forces are the transportation companies, the commission men, the storage house companies, the handlers and the retailers.

The farmers and the consumers each fight but one enemy. The middlemen must fight two. Which group, we wonder, will give way?

REBELLION OF THE RICH.

It was the owners of slaves, the landed proprietors, the wealthy merchants and the professional men drawing their living from the rich directly or indirectly, who fanned the spirit of rebellion in the south, who led and commanded it. Political and economic conditions forecast a change. The people whose interest lay in preventing a change, the natural conservatives, became the most violent of radicals.

A rebellion of the same sort is now being organized in Ulster in Ireland. There a great industrial population is controlled, body and soul, by tories of England, many of whom, it is said, have never been in the island—rich men, men of "family," captains of industry and their legal and clerical servants and hangers-on. They insist that Ireland must not be granted home rule. They insist that the present order in Ireland shall not be changed. And to back up the demands, they have sworn the people to a covenant to resist home rule at any length—"passive is possible, but active if need be"—as one of the anti-home rule leaders threatens.

It is usual to think of rebellion beginning with the lowly—a ferment proceeding out of humble cottages and the tenements of mean streets. But history will probably show that the rich and powerful, when their wills are thwarted, are as ready as any to snatch up the firebrand. There is no one so eager to take law into their own hands as those whose power and privilege under the law have been taken away.

RURAL REQUIREMENTS.

Among the answers to Mr. A. P. Sandles' countrywide search for cures for the desertion of the country was this one, offered from South Carolina:

> "Less baseball when the 'taters' need hoein'. A little more disciplin among the kids; teaching them that a dairy cow is worth more to the state than the nickleodeon in town, and that a sheep beats tan shoes. More poultry. Less dogs. Loyalty to the country storekeeper, the circuit-rider and the pedadogue. More babies well bred, and less 'booze'—or, better still, no 'booze.' Less preaching 'back to the farm' and more hustling and brains by those who are already on the farm."

This will surely stand a little amending—more baseball for the country boys, more nickelodeons, more tan shoes, if tan shoes seem desirable. But let them be in the countryr. See that what pleases the country youngster, what fills his heart with longing and what excites his envy, are not concentrated in the town.

Governor Wilson declined the proffered gift of a cow. Maybe there is nobody in the family who knows how to milk.

It is said that a perfect cat has been found in London. Our idea of a perfect cat is one that doesn't go out o' nights.

A man rarely says "I am going home to see father." It is usually mother he is going to see. A fine compliment to womankind.

Sunday School

PRESENT PROBLEMS AND THEIR ROOT

International Sunday School Lesson for January 19 Is, "Man's First Sin." Genesis 3.

By William T. Ellis.

This is the problem era. Mankind has never been conscious of so many definite problems demanding of him a solution, as in this year of our Lord 1913. We have analyzed, interpreted and labeled our problems, ranging them in long and formidable array. There is the comprehensive social problem, the housing problem, the baby saving problem, the prison problem, the drug problem, or a hundred more. Each has its specialists, and each it own legion of servants.

When we run to the root of all the problems, we find that the greatest and the least of them are alike spelled elementally in three letters — s-i-n. Sometimes this root sin is black and gross; sometimes it is in the politer garb of selfishness. Always and everywhere the problem of problems is this fundamental one of the moral obliquity called sin.

Of course it is very old fashioned to talk about sin. That little word was oftener used in an older day. The modern mode is to speak of "tendencies" and "environment" and "error" and "heredity" and "deficiency" and "abnormality." We have a new lingo; but the thing itself remains as of yore. In his heart of hearts every honest person knows that sin is a real and present and basic fact in the life of our times, as of all times, and that all other problems wait for their solution upon this one underlying problem of sin.

The Test in the Garden.

"A myth," "a fable," cries one concerning the story of the first temptation. Whatever the literary construction of the old story, we know it to be the history of a great reality. Whether the temptation was enacted thousands of years ago in an actual garden, with an actual serpent speaking, matters little when we realize that the same tragedy was enacted only yesterday within our own circle; and that it is the most real and present experience of many a person who reads these words.

In the garden of life there needs must be a tree of which man may not eat. That is the test of his manhood. The ability to deny himself, and to obey a higher law than mere desire is the proof of man's descent from a sovereign God. The animals take what they want, if they can get it. Man alone remembers in his hour of power and liberty, "Thou shalt not."

Without a moral law paradise would be a garden of death. The highest tribute paid by the Creator to mortal is that He has implanted within him the divine quality of sovereign will. Only the silly and the shallow sigh for a sinless man in a temptationless world. Such a life would be "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." It would make of man a mere automaton, a manikin, such as we buy at holiday season in the toy stores. For the image of the divine in the human is revealed by the ability to choose between good and evil. That is the highest truth about man. He can fall to lowest depths; he can rise to loftiest heights.

The Devil in Paradise.

The vogue of our day curls its lips at the thought of the devil in the Garden of Eden. It is distinctly bad form to believe in Satan—worse bad form, the cynic might observe, than to obey him. A personal devil is odious to some of us, who nevertheless find ourselves capable of very devilish thinking and doing. We do not realize that we are impaled upon the other horn of the dilemma, which is that, if there is not a power outside of ourselves, walking amidst all life and making for whatsoever things are evil, then we humans must in our own nature possess a diabolical capacity or aspect. Given a choice between a devil apart from humanity that is potentially devilish, I vote for the old-fashioned Scripture teaching, that there is an actual archenemy of man and of God, who has urged his besetments upon the human race since the beginning.

Social service of the world, to be ultimately and constructively effective, must needs strike at breaking the power of that old serpent, Satan. A few days ago we read in the newspapers that in a revival in a western Pennsylvania city, the mayor had become converted, and had undertaken to break the power of crime in his community. The evidence is undisputed that here, as in hundreds of other communities, a revival of righteousness and cleansing of the hearts of individual men and women, and the creation of enmity between man and Satan, has done more for the neighborhood than any amount of social legislation.

The preacher, the teacher, the parent, the writer, and all the other servants of the gospel who would erect in the hearts of men the sovereign power of Christ, thus breaking the sway of Satan, are serving their world in the most practical manner possible. A friend who has recently been in a certain western city, where sin has long held shameless sway, told me that thousands of the best people are moving from the community, and that real estate and other values have suffered terrifically, simply because the forces of evil control the town. Godliness is always profitable in the long run; sin never is.

"Ye Shall Be as Gods."

Caesar's slave whispered in his ear "Remember that thou art a man." The old Roman ruler was tempted to believe himself more than mortal, and took this rather ostentatious means of keeping himself humble. Subordination must always accompany exaltation. Man was made sovereign in the garden, ruler of the world and all that it held; but he was made subject to God. The temptation suggested to Eve by the serpent was that she should become equal with God, by eating of the fruit of "the tree of knowledge." The interesting implication is that the lengths of deification of man to which our times seem inclined to go is more than impious: it is a profound sin.

As one sin always follows another, so this sin of disloyalty to the Creator, and this mad ambition to usurp His place, or to assume equality with him, followed logically after the first temptation, which was to doubt God. The tempter subtly intimated that God did not tell the truth, and that His word was not to be taken at face value. That is still his master temptation. If men really believed that God means what He says in His book, there would be a profound alteration of conduct. But the tempter has led them astray upon this point. They fall by failing to give God His place as a righteous, covenant keeping, preeminent Lord.

The Spoiling of the Idyl.

Written large in all teachings should be the great truth that God's program for man was one of the perfect bliss. He designed and desired that man should walk with him in fellowship and friendship. But the woman ate of the forbidden fruit, repudiated God's law, and incurred the divine displeasure. Then fell the great black curtain between man and God. In a newness of self consciousness which betokened the loss of their innocence, Adam and Eve found that the company of God was not congenial. Just as the wilfully sinful do not enjoy the society of sincere Christians, so Adam and Eve shunned the society of Jehovah, and hid themselves amid the trees of the garden.

Challenged by Jehovah, Adam ungallantly laid the blame upon his wife. As one old saint used to say: "Adam was no gentleman." He failed to accept responsibility for himself and for his family, for doubtless Eve had thought that she was sharing with him a good thing when she proffered him the fruit that the tempter had made appear desirable in her eyes.

For their sin, Adam and Eve were driven forth from the garden, and from their pristine state of purity and bliss. They had incurred the worst of fates, separation from familiar fellowship with God. In Copenhagen there is a striking modern statue of Adam and Eve hearing the voice that spelled their fate. They were afraid and conscience smitten, but withal—and the sculptor has cunningly caught the redeeming trait in the experience of the first parents—they have their arms about each other, and their attitude says, "Gone is the garden, gone is God, gone is all our bliss, but still we have each other.

In the very ordeal of the expulsion from Eden, man and woman were drawn closer together. It doubtless has been true in general that man has acquitted himself more creditably than Adam's first response would indicate, for he has been the defender and the protector and the provider of the woman God gave him to be his helpmeete.

LARGEST LIBRARY IN WORLD

British Museum Has Millions of Volumes on Miles of Shelving.

Boston Herald.

Many Americans must have studied as well as sat beneath the great dome of the British museum, and few of them will fail to remember the courtesies which were always so generously extended there by D. G. K. Fortescue, the "keeper of printed books." The retirement of that official, after forty-two years of service, focuses new attention upon what has been called the greatest library in the world. When Panizzi took charge of the museum in 1837 it had a collection of 250,000 volumes, all of them badly arranged and poorly catalogued. When he relinquished his charge thirty years later order had been brought out of the chaos and there were 1,500,000 books in the library.

Dr. Fortescue succeeded him in 1879, and since that time the contents of the museum have grown by leaps and bounds. It now holds about 4,000,000 volumes, arranged on shelves which, if put end to end, would stretch a distance of forty-six miles, with the number increasing at the rate of 50,000 volumes a year.

In 1880 work was begun on the great catalogue, and there are now 980 volumes of it, from 15 to 20 being added every year. A complete set of these printed lists—and they have not yet been brought up to date—costs nearly $500. It is an interesting fact that this mighty collection of books is the youngest of the great libraries of Europe, and began without any regular income.

ELECTRICITY IN THE HOME

Electricity contributes a surprising number of gift articles for serious use, for convenience and for amusement—a considerable increase for the holiday season of 1912. A recently published list comprises over 125 of such special articles in which small amounts of electric current are transformed into light, heat or power, the varying applications showing the extent to which electricity has entered home life. Electric heating and cooking devices and appliances for saving labor in the household head a list of "gifts for women." Then there are about 30 electrical toys for children, appealing mainly to boys, of course. Over 20 other articles suitable for men are made, and almost as many again for bed room and nursery comfort.

Getting Old Too Soon

Youth's Companion.

WE often hear it said by scientific men that human beings get old too quickly and die too soon. Since everything that has life in due time grows old and dies, we must conclude that nature intends man to die also. But what is "due time."

The scientific men say that the race does not enjoy its full allowance of life and that instead of "growing old in the land which the Lord our God gives us," we perish prematurely there, chiefly by reason of our own blindness and self-indulgence.

When we look into the cases of persons who have lived to a great age and enjoyed good health all through life we generally find that they were born of healthy and long-lived parents and that they themselves led rather abstemious lives. Almost always we learn that "they did not worry."

When Dr. Harvey wrote his report on the death of "Old Parr," who is said to have lived to the age of 152 years, he used the phrase "sorry fare, but free from care." The absence of worry as an aid to long life was as well understood then as it is today.

In a recent book on the subject of deferring old age the writer declares that by following carefully the rules of hygiene we can preserve our youth until the age of 50 and live for 100 years or even more. Among the rules he gives are these.

Be as much in the open air as possible, take plenty of exercise and above all breathe deeply and regularly: Live on a simple diet, eat meat only once a day and take care to chew your food thoroughly. Go to bed early and rise early; sleep in a dark and quiet room with open windows and take never less than six or more than seven and a half hours if you are a man, or more than eight and a half hours if you are a woman. Avoid worry about things that have happened and cannot be helped or that may happen and cannot be foreseen and be temperate to abstemiousness in the use of alcohol, tobacco, tea and coffee.

A Poem Worth While

A Beginning.

Now, while the year is young,
  And the way ahead is long,
I will take my place among
  The hopeful and the strong.

I will leave my fears behind,
  I will drag along no care;
Wherever the way may wind
  I will look for what is fair.

I will cease to scold at Fate
  When the blame is all my own;
I will free myself of hate
  And bear my ills alone.

I will have a peaceful tongue
  And learn to speak no wrong.
Now, while the year is young
  And the way ahead is long.

S. E. Kiser.

Opinions of the People

EDITOR'S NOTE—The Blade desires to give its readers space in which they may express their opinions on various subjects of interest—topics of the day. In this way—if those who have interesting ideas will send them addressed EDITOR WEEKLY BLADE—it is hoped soon to have a very entertaining column appearing each week on this page. If you have an opinion that is worth printing get it out of your system at once. Full names and addresses must accompany communications, but if any person does not desire his own name used he can accompany it with a pen name. Come on in—don't be afraid.

Race Improvement.

Editor Blade—Mr. Plum's letter in The Blade of December 26 interested me very much. The increasing interest in race improvement is one of the most hopeful signs of the times and cannot fail to produce beneficial results. It has occurred to me that Mr. Plum may have been rather severe in his censure of parents, preachers and teachers in view of the means at their command to attain the end desired. I will offer a few thoughts on this line.

Doctors are now required to make public record of all births, contagious diseases and deaths coming under their professional observation. By extending the operation of this law to include all diseases and the persons afflicted would make a continuous record of the status of health of each individual from birth to the last time receiving medical attention. A record kept in this way would be of exceptional value to those of matrimonial intentions and would often be the chief pre-nuptial consideration in marriage contracts. It would also be an inspiration to youths of both sexes and all interested in their real welfare to develop the best of which they are capable; and further, it would have a restraining influence on excesses and indiscretions. Those entering the marriage state have the undoubted right to know the physical status each of the other, equally with the right to be informed of their religious bent and moral standing. This knowledge would prevent to a great degree the union of incompetent persons and tend to confine the propagation of the species to its best specimens, for it may be assumed that no one would knowingly join him or herself to another with abnormal or defective physique.—Robert White, Huevelton, N. Y.

An Old Man's Idea.

Editor Weekly Blade—I have a few thoughts in my mind that I wish to get rid of, hence I am writing this letter. I was a boy 75 years ago. I grew up on the frontier; received no schooling, for there were no schools of any consequence at that time. But what I want to say is this: I have been reading this prattle about "back to the farm" until I am tired. When I was young the boys and girls grew up and married; they built a cabin and went on a vacant piece of land and made themselves a home. At that time much of the land from Michigan west to the Pacific coast, and from the Canadian line to the Gulf of Mexico was vacant. Men could get a home anywhere they pleased. Today all this land is owned by individuals, so when the children grow up there is no land for them to go to.

Little shops have grown into large factories, these factories have moved to the towns, and the towns have become cities. When the land owners get old they go to the city in order to make a place for a son, daughter or a renter on the farm. Now, here is where the whole thing hinges: The people will multiply, and as the farms are all occupied the overflow of population must go to the cities and work in the factories to get a living. On the other hand the land does not multiply. It remains stationary. And even were the land to multiply, breed, there would be no place to put the young farms as they grew up. See?—Pas Boy, Coldwater, Mich.

Indigence and Self-Improvement.

Editor Blade—We are inclined to consider poverty an evil, and such it is; but sometimes it is a blessing in its indirect influence. Necessity often stimulates men to those activities that cause them to become useful and famous. Two of our martyred presidents and many of our famous men were born in humble circumstances and felt the inconvenience of poverty in childhood. A French proverb says: "Adversity makes men; luxury destroys them." This seems to be true. The child born to wealth and luxury is probably less fortunate in a philosophical sense than the one born to poverty. For the former is not influenced by necessity to be resourceful, industrious, persevering and to depend on his own energy to succeed, and thereby loses the chance to develop that physical and moral vigor that hardships alone develop. Honest toil is the principle of greatness and necessity is the incentive to it.

There seems to be something invigorating in the struggle against adversity. We bring into use our hidden qualities and learn many practical lessons when we are forced to struggle against misfortune. Successive victories make a general overconfident and often lead to defeat. Reverses make him wary and strategic and often lead to final success. So it is in civil life. If we have our way from childhood and never experience opposition and trials, we do not acquire the fortitude and moral strength to bear misfortune when it unexpectedly comes. And instead of becoming nobler, better and more elevated through its painful visitation, we become victims instead of conquerors of our weaknesses. But when we are schooled in the hardships of severe experience we are apt to improve under misfortune, instead of yielding to weakness and becoming discouraged.—W. E. Umholtz, Mansfield, O.

As a result of conferences between President Taft and Republican national committeemen from various states, "love feasts" are to be held by Republicans all over the country on the anniversaries of Lincoln and Washington next month. Mr. Taft will make another speech in support of Republican principles before his retirement from the White House.

VARIETIES

Gas is being extracted from the cottonwood trees of Kansas.

The mail time from New York to Bangkok is 41 days.

The English language is spoken by 150,000,000 people.

More than half of the lake shipments consist of iron ore.

Michigan is the deepest of the Great Lakes, with 1,800 feet.

New York has six blind operators at telephone switchboards.

The German army will practice the use of skis this winter.

French farmers are buying automobiles freely.

The average man has 20 pounds of blood.

Dr. C. G. Crane, of Brooklyn, employs quinine as an anaesthetic.

Matches imported from Sweden in the first six months of 1912 weighed 35,000,000 pounds.

Oklahoma furnishes 17 per cent of the world's oil output.

The United States annually produces lime valued at $14,000,000.

Russia is showing a marked preference for automobiles of American make.

Aberdeen, Wash., is to have a pulp and paper plant to cost $1,000,000.

Denver is planning to hold a world's fair six or eight years hence.

Chicago's death list shows pneumonia the deadliest disease just now.

New Guinea, with 323,000 square miles, is the largest of the islands.

The mean annual temperature of the world is 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

W. H. Brown, age 110, was killed near Louisville, Ky., the other day by a falling tree.

There are 180,000 dry goods stores in the United States, and of these 27,000 are department stores.

Boiling water poured over apples will loosen their skins and make paring an easy matter.

A hurricane of 100 miles an hour represents a force of 4,200 pounds a square foot.

Dr. Jacob Frank, of Chicago, says Bahai, Brazil, is older than St. Augustine, Fla., having been founded in 1549.

Sweden has ordered 1,000 tons of American armor plate for new battleships.

India passed laws governing airships in 1911, before any airships had entered the country.

Some men seem to think they are doing pretty well if they don't break more than five of the Ten Commandments.

Boiling a piece of glassware in a weak solution of salt in water, and allowing it to cool gradually will make it less brittle.

The public automobiles of Antwerp, Belgium, must be fitted with mudguards for the protection of pedestrians.

The Erie Railroad annually carries over 25,000,000 passengers and over 10,500,000 tons of freight.

The Mexico Northwestern Railroad is said to have lost approximately $3,000,000 in the Madero and Orozco revolutions.

Ex-King Manuel of Portugal is said to be about to marry the daughter of a former noble of his vanished kingdom.

The total number of cattle on farms in the United States has decreased 20 per cent in the last five years.

In France 21.24 per cent of the population is engaged in farming, while in England the percentage is 5.58.

More than 20,000 lamp filaments of 20-candle power each can be manufactured from one pound of tantalum.

One Chicago hospital maintains beds on its roof for treatment of certain patients to whom plenty of fresh air is a necessity.

James Aldredge, of Iowa, husked 282 bushels of corn in 10 hours the other day. He claims the championship of the world.

A hen swallowed a $200 ruby at a poultry show in Wisconsin and the judges were forced to award it the first prize as the most valuable fowl.

Japan makes use of marine vegetation more than any other nation, much of its seaweed being manufactured into edible gelatin.

Despite the fact that some of them manage to get enormous fees, it is said that the doctors, as a class, get poorer and poorer, financially, every year.

Experiments in Germany seem to have showed that dried potato vines have the same value for feeding stock as good meadow hay.

The municipal authorities of Berlin have forbidden men to smoke while driving automobiles, ruling that many accidents have been due to the practice.

Dr. F. F. Friedmann, of Berlin, claims to cure consumption by injecting living tubercle bacilli which have been rendered benevolent.

Placing a watch under a tumbler near the bed of a sick person will give him relief from the ticking, which is frequently very trying to highly sensitive nerves.

Two Pennsylvanians have patented a can opener in which the cutting blade slides on the handle bar, making as neat a job with a rectangular can as with a round one.

The smoking of hams, frankfurters and the like is accomplished by one meat concern in Baltimore, Md., in a smokehouse heated by gas, which is said to be a new departure in the curing of meats.

When sugar first was made from beets it took about 20 tons of beets to produce a ton of sugar; now it requires but six tons, due to scientific breeding of the beets.

Extensive tests by German scientists have shown that the old plan of tightening one's belt to lessen hunger pangs is the correct and scientific method for accomplishing the desired result.

The highway department of the city of Leeds, England, has recently treated part of a macadam roadway with granulated calcium chloride to combat the dust. Solutions of the latter had previously been tried at greater cost and without such satisfactory results. The road is first well swept and two applications of chloride are made on the succeeding evening of about one-half pound a yard.

Patrons of the parcel post in the northern part of the United States have discovered they are unable in all cases to send packages the full 50 miles prescribed as the extent of the first zone. This is due to the fact that a degree of longitude is considerably shorter in the northern than in the southern part of the country. The department at Washington says the variation is unavoidable and that no injustice is involved.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

Pin Money Suggestions

Now that the ground is white, and the flowers are asleep under their blanket of snow the wish for their presence is strong upon us. The sight of a florist's window, gay with bright carnations, begonias and roses, affords a feast of color which warms us like a fire, and sends us happy along our slippery, sleety way.

You dear farmers' wives, with your windows full of bright geranium plants, and every sort of blossom, you little know how much those perfumed associates do to enliven the gray winter days.

A companionship with flowers and plants is a part of every true woman's nature.

Perhaps that is one reason for the popularity of satin flowers seen everywhere. Evening dresses are adorned with them in rows and clusters. They appear as a decoration on woman's hats, coats and muffs.

Any tasteful girl can make them, and they are greatly in demand.

A cluster of these pretty blossoms pinned to the corsage of a somber toned gown gives it life.

Large single blooms set in a few green leaves or sprays of foiliage make an admirable trimming for the velour hat.

In sharp contrast to the large flowers are those tiny buds, made with just five or six twists of baby ribbon, or bits of chiffon folded double and twisted around on themselves. These are usually in pastel shades, pale blues, pink and lavender that trim little nec bows of lace or ribbon.

For a pretty ornament of this kind, take a piece of black velvet ribbon five inches long, cut the ends in points; then at the center, instead of a knot, sew on a little wreath of the tiny buds in various colors.

The rose is made of deep rich red ribbon that matches in color, those lovely roses one sees in the florists' shops during the very early spring.

Five short loops of inch wide ribbon are turned over on the edges to resemble the lip of the rose petal. These are caught down with silk. Then a wire, cut to the length you desire the stem, is covered with narrow green ribbon by twisting it around and around. Another loop of red ribbon is placed over one end of this wire to form the center of the rose; then the petals are arranged around the center in a realistic manner, and are fastened to the stem wire with fine thread wire such as milliners use.

Three or four dark green leaves, that can be bought at any millinery shop, are wired to the stem to form a backing for the crimson blossom.

The pond lily is made by gathering short loops of white ribbon directly on the point of the turn. Arrange 15 or 20 of these around a central stem wire which has a cluster of yellow stamens fastened to one end. These also can be bought at the milliner's.

The calyx of the lily is made of pointed loops of bright green ribbon, and the stem is covered with the same.

Flame colored satin ribbon is used for the poppy. Here the 10 petals are made of shaped loops of ribbon gathered in a tiny frill on their edges. You will have to purchase the poppy centers, buds and leaves, for they will be impossible for a novice to make. Arrange the buds and leaves on the stem wire before it is covered by twisting the fine wire around the heavy stem wire.

An orchid would be an expensive blossom to buy, but it is by no means hard to make. Select ribbon in a pink violet shade and one and a half inches wide. With fine stitches run a tiny casing in strips four to five inches long and slip a piece of thread wire through them. You will need six in all—five are left plain and the sixth has a small shaped piece of purple velvet stitched over its inner surface.

The stem wire is covered, first, with a bit of violet ribbon on one end, and then the velvet petal is sewed securely to that. The other petals are secured by their wire centers to the stem; then that is wrapped with green. A spray of maidenhair fern makes a charming background for the soft colors of the orchid.

Another pretty effect is obtained by sewing several blossoms to the ends of a velvet ribbon bow.

A dainty frilly neckruff is made by sewing five narrow frills of maline, either white or black, to a 14-inch strip of tape, and at intervals of two inches sew in the center of this frill three diminutive pink buds. Each end is decorated with a small but tight cluster of buds, perhaps a dozen in all.

Handmade flowers are delightful as garnitures for evening frocks of silk and chiffon, especially if they be designed for a young girl or her debutante sister.

Draperies are caught up with clusters of them, bodices and sleeves are trimmed with them and they are used with excellent effect around the hem of the gown.

Then they are used to decorate all sorts of fancy work, especially if the article is to be used as a gift.

* * *

Our California readers know all about the gathering of rose petals, the drying process, and all the details of rose bead making. These rose beads hand moulded and strung with gilt or silver or a colored bead between, or even in a solid strand of black, are effective with almost any costume, and give a delightful touch to a dainty blouse.

A recent exchange tells of these beads used as a gift to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

"Mrs. Wilson will receive a token from California similar to the ones sent to Queen Mary and Dowager Queen Alexandra of England.

"Mrs. F. M. Pfeiffer, of Pomona, who received an autograph letter from each of the two queens of England, acknowledging receipt of an elaborate strand of California rose beads which were her own handiwork, has started the construction of another necklace of this product of California for Mrs. Wilson.

"The beads are made of rose petals.'

* * *

I know a family of sisters who have made a great deal of money selling the beautiful Venetian glass beads. They imported them from Venice, strung them artistically and sold them at immense profit. They now sell these strings out to agents, or those applying who can give a sufficient guarantee of good faith and thus are helping many women to earn comfortable small sums.

* * *

Here is a suggestion from one of our own readers:

"I will help some one in earning pin money if she will help me. I can make lovely hair switches out of combings. The price is 50 cents an ounce. And I will help any lady like this: I'll make up the combings for 35 cents an ounce thereby allowing 15 cents an ounce for collecting them and sending them to me to make up. They pay postage to me and I'll pay postage to them when ready to return.—Iowa."

As the demand for hair work is ever present and as it is a crime to wear unknown or unidentified false hair the making up of their own combing into switches and fronts would be a profitable way to make money. As this writer says women can help each other and be far surer of clean and wholesome switches than those bought in the shops. The address will be furnished on application.

MARTHA HOLDEN.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

The year is still new; indeed, if we recall the lines of the poem, "Every Day Is a Fresh Beginning, Every Morn Is the World Made New," we shall keep the New Year inspiration, with its hope and courage until years cease to exist for us.—M. H.

MEMORY AND HOPE

Dear Blade—There are few persons who are willing to let a New Year's day slip by in thoughtless unconcern. Most people, I am glad to say, let their fancies play on the written pages of the past, or the unwritten pages of the future. Memory is the voice that calls from out the past the forms that have been sleeping in the shallow graves of forgetfulness, while Hope, that bright-plumed bird, soaring on the wings of Fancy, greets the approaching day with songs of joy and gladness. Memory is that blessed storehouse from which we take at will those many hours of happiness.

It is well and good that Memory for a time must hold its sway, but let us, at least after a season, let its rainbow hues fade from out our sky and look toward the east, where even now the golden beams of light proclaim a new day.

The birds will sing again, the barren fields will again blossom into a richer harvest, the orchard will bear its luscious fruits for the gleaners' hands.

Look up and say with hearty thanksgiving, anotner year has come, may I make it the happiest, fullest, sweetest year of all my life.—Miss B. E. M., Tenn.

Let us try during this year to talk "joy" all we can, to let it appear in our Peace Page letters, because of its helpfulness to all who read. Brave spirits, who see the bright side, cannot count their influence in this page.—M. H.

THE MOTHER OF SEVEN

This is one of those stormy days in mid-winter when one feels like resting in the Cozy Corner. I am wishing all the readers of the good old Blade a Happy New Year. I agree with all the women who don't believe in woman suffrage. Let the husband vote and return home to a good cooked dinner, and watch for the smile of praise he has for you.

I have seven children, the oldest 10 years old, and I always find work enough without politics. My husband has always been kind to me, and I try to return kindness.—Mrs. J. H. S., of Pennsylvania.

THE SPLENDOR OF THE WORLD

Dear Cozy Corner Friends—I want to tell you about our Christmas here in the hills. Everything was covered with snow Christmas day, making the world more beautiful, as if celebrating the birth of the Saviour of the world. The morning of the 26th everything was covered with frost, every little twig was transformed into a thing of beauty. I would like to be an artist at least three times a year to paint a picture of spring, one of autumn and one of winter in all its glory.—Randolph from W. Va.

A LOVER OF BOOKS

Aunt Eunice says: "My books are my friends that never fail me. A book is a garden, a book is an orchard, a book is a party. It is company by the way; it is a counsellor; it is a multitude of counsellors. The habit of reading is the only enjoyment I know in which there is no alloy. It lasts when all other pleasures fade. No matter what his rank or position may be, the lover of books is the richest and the happiest of the children of men. Now you all know what I think about books."

OUR DUTY IS TO THE LIVING

In the letters of the Peace Page I have found a great help and comfort. I appreciate the kindness of Ellen of Ohio in remembering me, for I think her views and mine are exactly the same in regard to our loved ones who are gone. We pass this way but once. As our sister of the Peace Page says, our duty is to the living. Each heart knows its own sorrow. Into every life some rain must fall, but there is the time we must do our best to not make those around us miserable. My people are very good to me and I again took up the thread of life in my little home here—35 hens, 50 chicks, a nice garden—so, you see, it takes my attention, and I help my brother on his farm. Outdoor exercise helps me to get my mind on earthly affairs. Ellen of Ohio has my heartfelt sympathy in her many sorrows. May good luck and prosperity attend you all, is the earnest wish of—A Keystoner.

Our Correspondents

Little Elmira Curl is well named. She is a little over a year old, a South Dakota baby, whose dark beautiful hair hangs about her shoulders. At 10 months old she took first prize in a South Dakota baby show.—M. H.

Mrs. Mary E. Bowles, of W. Va., has an interesting record as the mother of eight children, grandmother of fifty-four, and greatgrandmother of three, the youngest 9 months old.—M. H.

Juanita of the Mountains writes: I sure enjoy your paper heap much, and now I'm going to try to get some of the Sioux people in Texas to take it.

As I came from that tribe of Sioux, I certainly enjoy reading about Indians. As we generally all like moving picture shows, I wonder how many believe all they see about the Indians. I put in a plea for them. They are not as black as they are painted.

My grandparents are both living; grandpa to be 102 in March, and grandma to be 85 in December. And they are both the real type of Indians."

Trank you, Juanita, for the good letter and the good wishes, and the dear photograph of your splendid grandmother. I wish we had space for this, as well as many other interesting pictures which our friends send.—M. H.

Any wishing the real address of Juanita of the Mts., may have it on application.—M. H.

Mrs. Blanche Smaltz, of Ida Grove, Iowa, wishes to know where the suede and beads for making handbags may be obtained; also would like to know where she can get a pattern of dog, elk or deer, preferably about two feet in length, but any will be very much appreciated.

Mattie C., of W. Va., writes of herself on the farm with her grandmother, her parents being dead. She loves to live there, but would like to correspond with some boys and girls who have been sleighriding or who love to sleighride.

The poems from which you quote, A Subscriber of the Blade, are all in Will Carleton's poems. I fear they are too long for the Poets' Corner, and I am very sorry not to be able to comply with your courteous request.—M. H.

Mollie O. Stacy, of Va., wrote some time ago to thank the many friends who remembered her by post card. She received 10,000 cards and many letters. She is an invalid from inflammatory rheumatism.

Edna, of W. Va., would be glad to send the name of a remedy to any who are suffering from nervousness.

A Line a Day

A message for each morning of the week from Peace Page readers:

I.

"I will help you if I can in any way."—Mrs. I. M.

II.

"When I was sick I got to thinking if I died the Aid Society would get me $5 worth of flowers. How I wished for a few carnations while still alive!"—Nebraska.

III.

"I am almost ready to get discouraged, but that is against my principles."—Mrs. E. R.

IV.

"My husband has been a cripple for 50 years. I hope I can cheer that dear lady."—Mrs. H. S.

V.

"Good wishes to the dear old Toledo Blade readers."—Mrs. R. S. B.

VI.

"Every child should honor his father and mother above all things."—F. G.

VII.

"Wishing you all success and a Happy New Year."—A. O.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Grace Christel Trester.
Mrs. J. C. H., Highland, N. C.
Old Vet.
Isaac Nichols, of Va.
Glad Heart.
Maud Estella Lowder.

OUR COOK BOOK

A New Cranberry Pie—Chop one cupful each of cranberries and raisins with half a cupful each of nuts and figs. Add one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, and one-fourth of a cupful of water. Fill pies, sprinkle with chopped nuts, and put on upper crust. Bake until crust is brown.

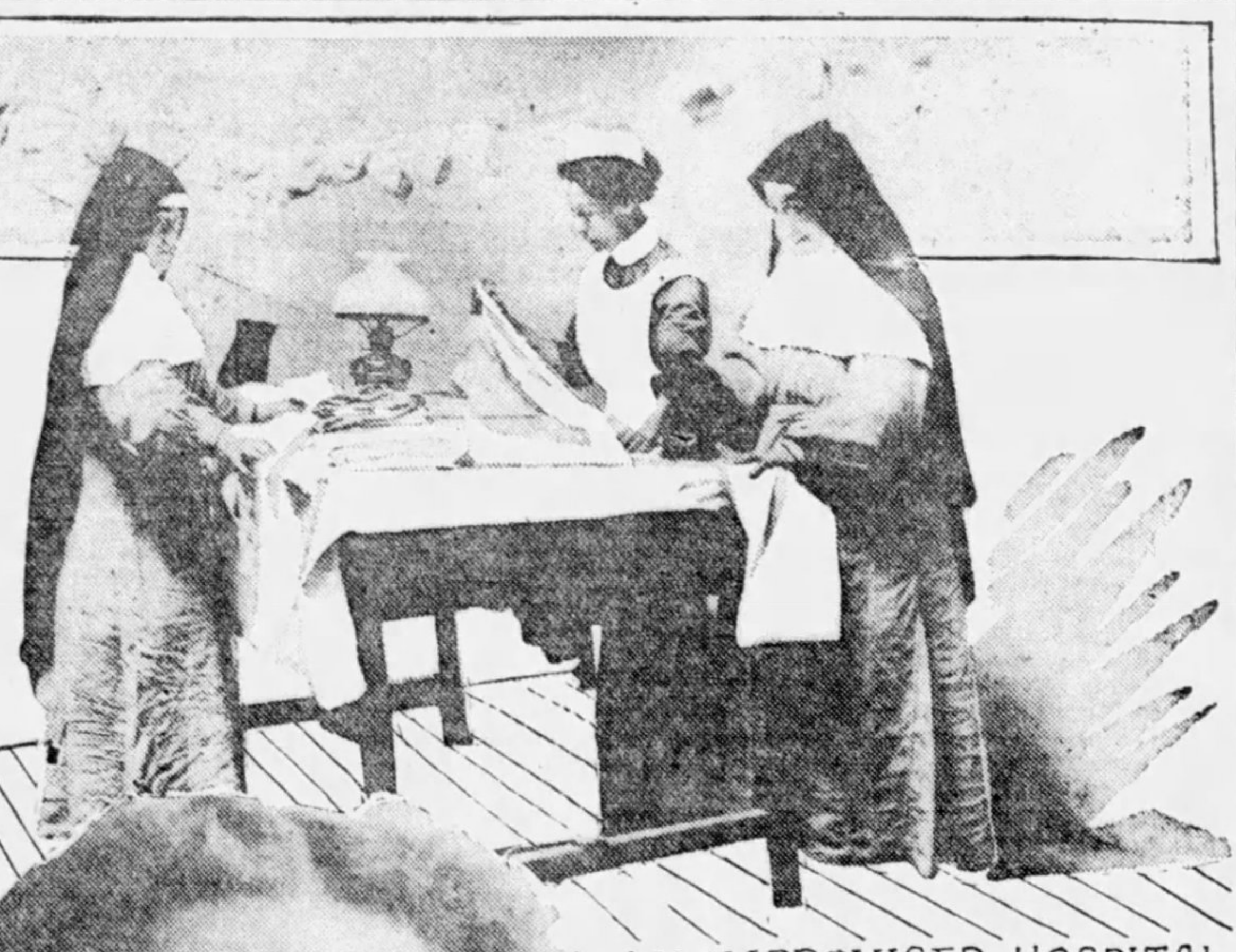
Pumpkin and Marshmallow Pies—When the usual spicily fragrant pumpkin pies are ready to come out of the oven, place on them a layer of halved marshmallows, replace in the oven and let them brown.

Eggless Cake With Sour Milk—Cream together one tablespoon of butter and one cup of sugar; beat one-half teaspoonful of soda in one cup of sour milk, add to butter and sugar, but do not stir; sift together two cups of flour, one even teaspoonful of baking powder and two tablespoons of corn starch and one teaspoonful of vanilla, add to other ingredients and beat thoroughly. This makes two layers.

Meatless Mince Pie Filling—One pound of raisins, chopped, but not too fine, one pound of currants, one pound of brown sugar; one pound of finely chopped suet, one quart of chopped sour apples, one-quarter pound of candied lemon, citron, and orange peel cut fine or put through a chopper, one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg, and one pint of good cider. Mix all thoroughly and put into the pies, says Good Housekeeping.

Eggless and Butterless Cake—1 cup white sugar, ½ cup lard (scant), 1 cup buttermilk, 2 cups of flour, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 teaspoonful nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful soda, ½ teaspoonful cloves, pinch of salt, sifted together three or four times, 1 cup seeded and dredged raisins. The only trouble with this cake is that it won't keep, except what is under lock and key. I usually double the recipe with the exception of the raisins.—Mrs. J. A. C.

Woman's Field of Endeavor Is World-Wide



AN IMPROVISED HOSPITAL

ONLY two years out of the Kansas Agricultural College and now holding the highest office that a woman can have in New Mexico is the attainment of Miss Manette Myers. Miss Myers recently was appointed state director of industrial education with an office in the capitol building in Albuquerque. The appointment came unsolicited after she had achieved success as a teacher of domestic science and art in the high schools of Albuquerque. Miss Myers entered the Kansas Agricultural College in 1906, and in 1910 had completed a four-year course in home economics.

In all corners of the earth women, like this western girl, are working out their ambition, and contributing their share to the sum total of the world's happiness. While hostilities have ceased in the Balkan war pending the outcome of the peace conference, as far as the allies and Turkey are concerned, the hospitals are still crowded with the wounded as a result of the warfare kept up by the Greeks against the Turks. The above picture shows an English nurse and two French sisters doing laundry work in the museum at Constantinople, now used as a hospital. Note the long line of caps which the Turks insist on wearing, battle or no battle, wounded or well.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

BE THANKFUL

I thank the cousins for all the nice cards I have received. Now I am going to ask some history questions. Back in 1763 the people lived in little log houses and had no flour at all, had stumps for tables, and put some leaves down for their beds; they didn't have any beds at all, and no stoves. How do you think you would like that way of living?—A Randolph County Boy.

A MAN'S VIEW

I'm not taking any stand either for or against woman suffrage, but the anti-suffragists say a woman's place is at home. So do I. But will it be necessary for women to neglect their homes, or will they indeed be doing so, in going to the polls to vote? It takes a half day on an average for women to go to their precinct to vote and return home. One-half to a day out of 365 does not seem very much nor necessarily spell neglect of home and family. Country women go to town anyhow twice a year, spring and fall, to do their season's shopping, and by making it suit to go on election day, they can kill two birds with one stone. Then how many days out of the 365 do women use up in pleasure? How insignificant in comparison is one day in which to vote? The great majority of women, I believe, are fit only to keep house and make home pleasant for husband and children. And that is their rightful place. And there is where they will always be found, for I believe such is God's will concerning them.—Thomas M. H., Va.

SAVES LINCOLN PENNIES

I live in the country in a little valley surrounded by hills, (I call them mountains), almost four miles from our nearest little village. I have spent such a lonely fall and winter. I am kept at home all the time by illness. Now, dear friends, one and all won't you send me some post cards to cheer me up? I am a lover of post cards and have almost 900. I do drawn work and read. How many of the readers are saving their Lincoln pennies? I have 72 now. I am keeping all I can get and when I get enough am going to buy me something pretty some time.

IN THE ROCKIES

I love the Peace Page and read every word on it, as I suppose you all do. I am much interested in the letters for and against woman suffrage. And, of course, being a true Colorado girl, I am for suffrage. I cast my first vote in the election this fall.

I spent last summer away up in the "Rockies," and had a fine time. We had a small cabin under the tall pine trees and when we awoke in the night we could hear the river dashing along in the valley below. We had a snow storm on the 4th of July.

I have a camera and took many pictures while up there. — "Tode Morey," of Colorado.

A STRONG SUFFRAGE PLEA

Dear M. G. R. Readers—I was much interested in the letter writing by Mrs. W. H. Fogelman of Va., but I do not quite agree with her when she says that women should let government affairs alone. I believe that the home is woman's natural and true sphere, but that there is a field of usefulness for her even broader.

The best home training in the world will not keep young people from temptation when they cross the home threshold. The women of a land are usually more directly concerned than the men about its morals, and why should they rely on the slow process of training their children to resist these temptations when they can, by means of the ballot forever remove them? The women of today are far from being intellectually incapable of solving problems of state, for they are constantly proving their intellectual equality with men.

In your own community look for the mothers who have been most successful in rearing children of high moral character, and you will usually find that they are women who take a great deal of interest in public questions.

The woman's suffrage movement is the climax of the woman's movement which has been going on for centuries. It is a thing of the present—something which must soon be settled either one way or the other.

The discussion of these live questions in the columns of the M. G. R. have been very interesting to me as I have been a much benefited reader of this page for several years.—Martha E. Parker.

POST CARD EXCHANGE

Miss B. Millhorn, Indian Spring, Tenn.
Miss Cordelia Ridge, Caraway, N. C.
Miss Eilah Curtis, Shepherd, Mich.
Hester Bennett, Beverly, W. Va.
Emma B. Collins, Ballston Lake, N. Y.
Miss Audry Wharton, Kingston, O.
Addie Nelson, Pin Hook, Tenn.
Georgia O. W. Longee, Great Valley, N. Y.
Mabel A. Hier, Elsie, Clinton county, Mich.
Esther Watts, Glenwood, W. Va.
Josie Beal, Phila. Tenn.

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Boys and Girls

You shall have a poem for your very own this week, dear boys and girls. Perhaps it will be suitable for school recitation. Learn it anyway, if you have time.—M. H.

The New Year.

"Now what's that noise?" said the glad New Year,
"Now what is that singular sound I hear,
As if all the paper in the world
Were rattled and shaken and twisted and twirled?"

"Oh! that," said the jolly old earth, "is the noise
Of all my children, both girls and boys,
A turning over their leaves so new,
And all to do honor, New Year, to you!"

What the Leaves Said:

"I won't steal Alice's sticks of candy;
I won't call Robert a jack-a-dandy;
I won't squeak my pencil on my slate;
I won't lie in bed every day and be late;
I won't make faces at Timothy Mack,
I won't make fun behind anyone's back."
Rustle and turn them, so and so!
The good shall come and the bad shall go.

"I won't tear 'barn doors' in all my frocks,
I won't put my toes through all my socks;
I won't be greedy at dinner table—
At least, I think I won't, if I'm able.
I will not pinch nor poke nor tease;
I will not sputter nor cough nor sneeze;
I will not grumble nor fret nor scold,
And I will do exactly whatever I'm told."
Rustle and turn them so and so!
The good shall come and the bad shall go.

A Little Shut-In.

Little Eva Latham, Three Oaks, Mich., is a little shut-in child of 13 years, who is unable to walk. She reads The Blade and would enjoy picture post cards, or any attention from the well boys and girls, who can run and jump and be out of doors all day long.

A prize Winner.

Sister and I go to Sunday school every Sunday and I won the prize for good lessons and regular attendance. I have an organ and we enjoy ourselves with it on rainy days. Sister plays and I sing. We don't think it lonesome on the farm.. Your little friend—Jessie Fay Whittinghill, Lebanon Junction, Ky.

SHORT AND SWEET

Beside two cats, Elizabeth Burgess has made pets of five cows and 55 hens. She lives with her grandmother in Ulster, Pa., and sends you all her love.

Josie Beal wishes all Blade children a Happy New Year.

Esther Watts likes to hear from all parts of the United States.

Lucy Kate Hoke and Annie Hall, of Canton, N. C., tell us how much they like to read your letters. Lucy has a pet cat and Annie a pet dog.

William Hickey, Spruce Pine, N. C., writes: A monument has been erected here showing where Sevier with his men crossed the river on his way from Tennessee to King's Mountain.

Basket ball is the boys' great pastime at Fowler, Ind., so writes Edward Barce. He has promised to tell us of his trip to California. Don't forget it, Edward.—M. H.

Gladys Miller, of Michigan, promises a letter soon about her part of the state.

I would like to have the girl that signed her name the California Violet sign her real name, or drop me a card, as I should like to hear from that part of the country.—Helen Wark, Montpelier, O.

Ruth Foreman, California, lives on a ranch where prunes, grapes and alfalfa grow. She is in the fifth grade at school and walks to it a half mile.

POETS' CORNER

SHE WAS BRED IN OLD KENTUCKY

When a lad I stood one day by a cottage far away,
And to me that day all nature seemed more grand,
For my Sue, with blushes red, had just promised we should wed,
And I'd come to ask her mother for her hand.
As I told the old, old tale of a love that ne'er would fail,
The gray-haired mother stroked her daughter's head,
And I fancied I could trace just a tear on her kind face
As she placed my sweetheart's hand in mine and said:

She was bred in old Kentucky, where the meadow grass is blue;
There's the sunshine of the country in her face and manner, too;
She was bred in old Kentucky; take her, boy, you're mightly lucky
When you marry a girl like Sue.

Many years have passed away since that well remembered day
When to that dear old Kentucky home I came;
And my happiness thro' life was my sweetheart, friend and wife,
For the sunshine in her heart remained the same;
I am sitting all alone in a place we've long called home,
For yesterday my darling passed away;
Tho' in tears I think with joy of the day when but a boy,
That I took her hand and heard her mother say—

TWO LITTLE GIRLS IN BLUE

An old man gazed on a photograph
In the locket he'd worn for years.
His nephew then asked the reason why
That picture had caused him tears;
Come, listen, he said, I will tell you, lad,
A story that's strange but true—
Your father and I at school one day
Met two little girls in blue.

Refrain.

Two little girls in blue, lad, two little girls in blue;
They were sisters, we were brothers, and learned to love the two;
And one little girl in blue, lad, who won your father's heart,
Became your mother. I married the other, but we have drifted apart.

That picture is one of those girls, he said,
And to me she was once a wife;
I thought her unfaithful, we quarreled, lad,
And parted that night for life;
My fancy of jealousy wronged a heart,
A heart that was good and true,
For two better girls never lived than they,
Those two little girls in blue.

SAVED BY GRACE

George C. Stebbins.

Some day the silver cord will break,
And I no more, as now, shall sing;
But, Oh, the joy when I shall wake
Within the palace of the King!

Chorus.

And I shall see Him face to face,
And tell the story—saved by grace;
And I shall see Him face to face,
And tell the story—saved by grace.

Some day my earthly house will fall,
I cannot tell how soon 'twill be,
But this I know—my all in all,
Has now a place in heav'n for me.

Some day when fades the golden sun,
Beneath the rosy tinted west,
My blessed Lord shall say "Well done!"
And I shall enter into rest.

Some day, till then I'll watch and wait,
My lamp all trimmed and burning bright,
That when my Savior opes the gate,
My soul to Him shall take its flight.

A MEMORY VERSE

I live for those that love me,
For those that know me, true.
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And waits my coming to.
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

THE FADED COAT OF BLUE

My brave lad he sleeps in his faded coat of blue.
In a lonely grave unknown lies the heart that beat so true.
He sank faint and hungry among the famished brave,
And they laid him sad and lonely within his nameless grave.

Chorus.

No more the bugle calls the weary one.
Rest, noble spirit, in thy grave unknown.
I'll find you and know you, among the good and true,
When a robe of white is given for a faded coat of blue.

He cries, give me water, just a little crumb,
And my mother she will bless you through all the years to come.
Oh, tell my sweet sister, loving, kind and true,
That I'll meet her up in heaven in my faded coat of blue.

He says, my dear comrades, you cannot take me home,
But you'll mark my grave for mother she'll know me if she comes;
I fear she'll not know me among the good and true,
When I meet her up in heaven in my faded coat of blue.

No dear one was by him to close his sad blue eyes,
And no gentle one was nigh him to give him sweet replies;
No stone marks the sod o'er my lad so brave and true,
In a lonely grave he sleeps in his faded coat of blue.

CRADLE SONG

Dr. Watts.

Hush, my babe, lie still and slumber
Holy angles guard thy bed.
Heav'nly blessings without number
Gently falling on thy head.
How much better thou'rt attended
Than the Son of God could be;
When from heaven He descended,
And became a child like thee.

Soft and easy is thy cradle,
Coarse and hard thy Savior lay;
When his birthplace was a stable
And his softest bed was hay.
Oh, to tell the wondrous story,
How his foes abused their King;
How they killed the Lord of glory,
Makes me angry while I sing.

Hush, my child, I did not chide thee.
Tough my song may seem so hard;
'Tis thy mother sits beside thee,
And her arms shall be thy guard.
May'st thou learn to know and fear Him,
Love and serve Him all thy days;
Then to dwell forever near Him,
Tell His love and sing His praise.

CHILDHOOD'S EVENING PRAYER

Jesus, tender shepherd, hear me,
Bless Thy little child tonight;
Through the darkness be Thou near me,
Watch my sleep till morning light.
Let my sins be all forgiven,
Bless the friends I love so well,
Take me, when I die, to heaven,
Happy there with Thee to dwell.

Dear Father, whom I cannot see,
Look down from heaven on little me,
And teach me good and kind to be.
If in my work or in my play
I have done any wrong today,
Forgive me ere I sleep, I pray.
Oh, keep us all in peace tonight,
And let us wake at morning light
To love Thee more and so do right.

POEMS WANTED

The Bark That Held the Prince Went Down.
Sweet Malinda Johnson.
Bingen on the Rhine.
Bivouac of the Dead.
Nicodemus, the Slave.
Meddlesome Mattie.
Leona.
There Was a Frog Lived in a Well.
The Bishop and the Cow.
Be Careful What You Say.
How Betsy and I Made Up.
Christmas Cheer in the Poor House.
Tommie's Prayer.
Pass Under the Rod.

Women Avoid Operations

When a woman suffering from some form of feminine disorder is told that an operation is necessary, it of course frightens her.

The very thought of the hospital operating table and the surgeon's knife strikes terror to her heart, and no wonder. It is quite true that some of these troubles may reach a stage where an operation is the only resource, but thousands of women have avoided the necessity of an operation by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This fact is attested by the grateful letters they write to us after their health has been restored.

These Two Women Prove Our Claim.

Cary, Maine.—"I feel it a duty I owe to all suffering women to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. One year ago I found myself a terrible sufferer. I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely staighten up at times. My back ached, I had no appetite and was so nervous I could not sleep, then I would be so tired mornings that I could scarcely get around. It seemed almost impossible to move or do a bit of work and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman. I had no pains, slept well, had good appetite and was fat and could do almost all my own work for a family of four. I shall always feel that I owe my good health to your medicine."—Mrs. Hayward Sowers, Cary, Me.

Charlotte, N. C.—"I was in bad health for two years, with pains in both sides and was very nervous. If I even lifted a chair it would cause a hemorrhage. I had a growth which the doctor said was a tumor and I never would get well unless I had an operation. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I gladly say that I am now enjoying fine health and am the mother of a nice baby girl. You can use this letter to help other suffering women."—Mrs. Rosa Sims, 16 Wyona St., Charlotte, N. C.

Now answer this question if you can. Why should a woman submit to a surgical operation without first giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial? You know that it has saved many others—why should it fail in your case?

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No one sick with woman's ailments does justice to herself if she does not try this famous medicine made from roots and herbs, it has restored so many suffering women to health.

Write to LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. (CONFIDENTIAL) LYNN, MASS., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Breaks a Cold in a Day

And Cures Any Cough that is Curable. Noted Doctor's Formula.

"From your druggist get two ounces of Glycerine and half an ounce of Globe Pine Compound (Concentrated Pine.) Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Take one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal and at bedtime. Smaller doses to children according to age." This is the best formula known to science. There are many cheaper preparations of large quantity, but it don't pay to experiment with a bad cold. Be sure to get only the genuine Globe Pine Compound (Concentrated Pine.) Each half ounce bottle comes in a sealed tin screw-top case. If your druggist does not have it in stock he will get it quickly from his wholesale house. This has been published here every winter for six years and thousands of families know its value. Published by the Globe Pharmaceutical Laboratories of Chicago

$240,000 BAIL FOR BLASTERS

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—Bail bonds in the sum of $240,000 for the release of Olaf A. Tveitmoe and Eugene Clancy, the convicted dynamite conspirators sentenced to six years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., were accepted here today by the United States district court.

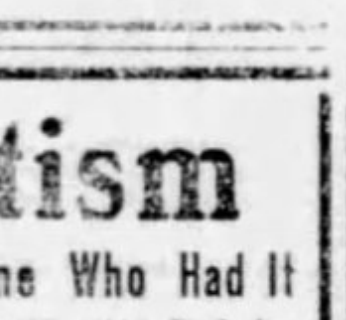
O. K. WOMAN SUFFRAGE MARCH

Washington Authorities Expect 10,000 to Be in Parade March 3.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Permission was granted by the District of Columbia yesterday for a woman suffrage parade in Pennsylvania avenue, March 3. It is said ,000 women will take part in the pageant.

20 Valentine & Easter Post Cards 10c
FINE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE
Our mammoth Surprise Package of 20 loveliest Valentine and Easter Art Post Cards, in beautiful colors and exquisite gold, embossed designs, all different and large illustrated magazine, sent you three months for only 10 cents. EVERY DAY LIFE, Dept. V, CHICAGO

Freckle Book Free Remove freckles and beautify your skin. Simple, marvelous method. Send your name and get this new book, also other beauty information. All post-paid free. Write today. Harwood Laboratories, Dept. 4145 Aurora, Ill.



STEM SET WATCH AND STAG FOB FREE This American made, stem wind and stem set watch with beautiful engraved case, guaranteed five years, and this new Stag Watch Fob, given free for disposing of only 8 set of our fine Art Pictures at 25c a set, or chain instead of fob if you prefer. Send name and will send pictures at once. Remit $2 collected and for your trouble will send Watch and Fob or chain, or choice from our big list. A GREAT offer. DON'T MISS IT. M. O. SEITZ, A-52 CHICAGO

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. If, after you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 301, Alhambra Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

PILES DON'T BE CUT *Until You Try This Wonderful Treatment.* If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of INFALLIBLE PILE TABLETS and you will bless the day that you read this. Write Today. INFALLIBLE TABLET CO., Dept. 156 Marshall, Mich.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

CLEARING HOUSES

Kindly explain clearing houses.—W. F. P., Fowlerville, Mich.

The clearing house is an institution founded, not merely upon the idea of saving time and trouble in the use of precious metals, but also of circulating notes. All the banks and bankers associated as members of a clearing house are for this purpose, as it were, but one individual. The clearing house of London, the first of its kind, originated among the bankers of that city, whose transactions in the checks, bills and drafts drawn upon each other became so large as to call for the daily and even hourly use of vast sums in bank notes by all of them. Appreciating how readily the debts and credits respectively due or held by them might be set off one against the other, they formed the clearing house, where up to 4 o'clock each day all drafts, bills, etc., drawn upon each individual member were taken. The system of the London clearing house has recently been much extended and improved, and all balances are settled by checks drawn upon the bank of England—no bank notes being required at all. The system in that of Philadelphia is equal and in some respects superior to that of any other in the United States. The clearings are made each morning at 10, just before which hour a messenger and a clerk from each bank are at the clearing house. The clerks take their seats inside a series of desks arranged in the form of a hollow oval. Each messenger brings with him from his bank a sealed package for each other bank, containing all the checks or drafts on such bank. The name of the bank sending and that of the bank to which it is sent are printed on each package, and the amount is written thereon. The messengers take their places near the desks of their respective banks, and they have with them tabular statements of the amount sent to each bank, and the aggregates. These are exhibited to the respective clerks and noted by them on the bank forms. At 10 precisely the manager calls to order, and gives the word, when all the messengers move forward from left to right of the clerks, handing to those clerks the packages addressed to their respective banks, and taking receipts for them on their statements. When the circuit is completed, all the packages have been delivered and received, and the amounts and the aggregates, both debtor and creditor, noted by the clerks. When the clerks find all correct the messengers take the packages received, and return to the bank. The several clerks then pass round a memorandum of the debits, credits and a balance, whether debtor or creditor, of each bank. If these debts and credits and debtor and creditor balances are found to balance, the clerks now leave the clearing house. If not, they remain until the error or errors are discovered. The balances due by the several banks are paid into the clearing house that day by 11:30 a. m., and are receivable by the creditor banks by 12:30 p. m. A second clearing of drafts, etc., received by the morning's mail is made at the clearing house by the messengers at 11:30 a. m. Each bank is obliged daily to furnish to the clearing house a statement of its condition at the end of business hours on that day; and tables are daily furnished to the several banks of the condition of all the banks in the clearing house. Complete records of all the transactions, of the state of the banks, etc., are preserved in the books of the clearing house, precisely as are the business transactions of any bank or other corporation or mercantile firm

GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE

Will you please print a sketch of the life of General Nathaniel Greene?—J. H. S., Horner, West, Va.

Nathaniel Greene, the American soldier, was born at Patowamut, Warwick county, R. I., August 7, 1742; he died at Mulberry Grove, Ga., June 19, 1786. His father was a leading preacher among the Quakers. Nathaniel was brought up as a Quaker, and trained from childhood to work on the farm and at the forge. He was a diligent student in the face of obstacles, and in the course of time became familiar with ancient and English history, geometry, law, and moral and political science. He joined a military company in 1774, and was commissioned brigadier general in 1775. He was active in the engagement of Dorchester Height and was made major general in 1776. He fought at Trenton and Princeton and saved the American forces from defeat at Brandywine by a rapid march and skillful management. He commanded the left wing at Germantown, skillfully covering the retreat, and in 1778 was appointed quartermaster general while retaining his rank in the field. He presided at the trial of Major Andre. In 1780 he succeeded Gates in the command of the northern forces. One of his detachments, under General Morgan, having gained a decisive victory at Cowpes, Greene joined him with reinforcements and attacked Cornwallis at Guilford Court House. He then began a brilliant campaign in South Carolina, engaging Lord Rawdon at Camden, capturing Forts Watson, Motte and Granby, regaining Orangeburg, Augusta and Fort Ninety-Six, and winning a decisive victory at Eutaw Springs. Soon afterward a detachment under General Wayne took possession of Savannah and Greene occupied Charleston. He disbanded his troops in 1783. By his skill in military maneuvers he proved himself one of the most brilliant generals of that period, second only to Washington.

WEST. PENNSYLVANIA CLIMATE

Please describe the climate of western Pennsylvania.—H. H., Ethridge, Tenn.

The western part of the state has about the same climate as the lower lake regions. In the southwest it is comparatively dry and the climate is equable. The annual rainfall is from 30 to 35 inches, and the average monthly temperatures for January run from 18 to 36 degrees, and the average temperature for July from 65 to 76 degrees.

VACCINATION

Kindly give some statistics regarding the benefits derived from vaccination.—W. S., Zanesville, Ohio.

Before the introduction of vaccination the percentage of deaths from smallpox were much greater than after. In England before vaccination the death rate per million was over 3,000, and now it is less than 20. In Prussia the rate was about 4,000, but steadily declined after the introduction of vaccination until the rate is less than two per million. The death rate prior to 1800 in Sweden was over 2,000, but fell to one. Vaccination in the United States is not compulsory, but is made obligatory in many states and cities and applies only to school children. Many more statistics could be given showing the protective effects of vaccination against smallopox.

EDICT OF NANTES

Please give a full explanation of the Edict of Nantes.—W. H. H., Gus, Ky.

The edict of Nantes, signed by Hery IV., May 2, 1598, confirmed all treaties between the French government and the Huguenots. It erased from the rolls of the court all verdicts against them and recognized their unlimited liberty of conscience. The edict gave the Huguenots, or Protestants, a legal existence in France. It was revoked by Louis XIV., in 1685. The revocation authorized the destruction of all Protestant churches, prohibited all public and private worship, banished all Protestant pastors from France, and closed all Protestant schools. The result was 400,000 Huguenots of France emigrated to Great Britain, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and America.

SOCIALISM

I would like to have the Bureau give a full explanation of Socialism.—L. F. B., Willard, N. M.

The following extract is taken from an article on socialism, written by A. M. Simons, a Socialist:

"Socialism is a word having two distinct but related meanings. Primarily it is used as the name of a certain philosophy of history and method of interpreting and analyzing social phenomena. In the second place, since this philosophy and method have as one of their principal conclusions that society is revolving toward a co-operative social organization where the means for the production and distribution of wealth are the collective property of the working class, while the goods which are to be consumed become the private property of the individual workers. The philosophy of socialism, as generally accepted by the Socialist parties of the world at the present time, takes as its fundamental hypothesis what has been variously called the materialism, or economic determinism.

"'In every historic epoch the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch; and consequently the whole history of mankind since the dissolution of primitive tribal society, holding land in common ownership, has been a history of class struggles, contests between exploiting and exploited, ruling and oppressed classes; the history of these class struggles forms a series of evolution; nowadays a stage has been reached where the exploited and oppressed class—the proletariat—cannot attain its emancipation from the sway of the geoise—without at the same time, and once for all, emancipating society at large from all exploitations and class struggles.'"

THE DIVINING ROD

Please give an explanation of the divining rod and whether it is reliable in locating hidden treasures.—E. G., Mount Eagle, Tenn.

The divining rod is a forked branch of wood, or a metal rod similarly shaped, which is believed by some people to be capable of pointing out deposits of water and minerals under ground. The operator takes a prong in each hand, holding the rod before him as he walks, and when the exact spot is reached the rod twists suddenly, pointing to it. The belief in this is only superstition and is of great antiquity. In Europe the rod used is a branch of the rowan tree, and in the United States it is generally cut from the witch hazel or a fruit tree.

EBENEZER WEBSTER

Kindly give a sketch of the life of Ebenezer Webster.—M. W. J., Arlee, West Virginia.

Ebenezer Webster, the patriot and father of Daniel Webster, was born at Kingston, New Hampshire, in 1739. In 1761 he became one of the proprietors of Stevenstown, later called Salisbury, taking up lands in that part of the town now known as Franklin, and keeping a tavern in addition to carrying on a farm. At intervals during the period from 1769 to 1776 he served as selectman, resigning at last to enter the army as captain of the Salisbury militia, which he led to Cambridge. About 1780 he was promoted colonel. He was town clerk of Salisbury from 1771 to 1773, and for several years represented the district in the legislature. He was a delegate to the convention to consider the proposed United States constitution and at first, under instructions from the town, opposed it. Afterward he voted for its adoption. Though not a lawyer by profession, he was a probate judge for more than 35 years and was common pleas judge for his county from 1791 until his death at Franklin, New Hampshire, in 1806.

CALEB POWERS

Will you please publish a short sketch of the life of Caleb Powers?—M. L. P., Crassville, Tenn.

The congressman Caleb Powers was born in Kentucky, February 4, 1869. He attended school at Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky, State University of Kentucky, Valparaiso, Indiana University, and Center College, Kentucky. He was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1894 and was superintendent of schools of Knox county, Kentucky, from 1894 to 1898. He was elected secretary of state in 1899, but was unseated after a contest. On account of the assassination of William Goebel, Democratic contestant for governor of Kentucky, he served over eight years in Kentucky prisons. Upon his release he was elected to the 62d congress from the Eleventh Kentucky district on the Republican ticket and was re-elected in November, 1912.

DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTION

Kindly tell how a person can obtain membership in the Daughters of the Revolution and all about them. J. M. S., Worthington, Pa.

The Daughters of the Revolution is a patriotic society of women in the United States, organized in 1891. Eligibility to membership is restricted to "women who are lineal descendants of an ancestor who was a military or naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine, in actual service under the authority of any of the 13 colonies or states, or of the continental congress, and remained always loyal to such authority, or descendants of one who signed the declaration of independence, or of one who, as a member of the continental congress or of the congress of any of the colonies or states, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American independence by service rendered during the war of the revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the colonies or states."

THE SEVEN BIBLES

What are the principal Bibles of the world?—J. Y. P., Chillicothe, Mo.

The seven principal bibles of the world are the Koran of the Mohammedans, the Eddas of the Scandinavians, the Tripitikes of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the Zend Avesta of the Hindus, and the Scriptures of the Christians.

BACKGAMMON

I would like to know how the game of backgammon is played.—D. S., Starksboro, Vt.

Backgammon is a game of chance played upon a board or table with dice and men. The men are of two colors and the table is divided into 24 points. Upon these points the men are placed in playing and their movements are determined by throws of the dice. The object of the game is for each man to bring his own men into his own inner table and prevent his adversary from doing the same. The men, of which there are 15 white and 15 black, are arranged on a board each quarter of which is marked with six lines alternately white and black. Each of these quarters is called a table and the number of lines across which a player is allowed to move his men is determined by throwing the dice. When a man has brought all his men safely into his inner table, he may remove from the table a man standing on any point, the number of which he throws. Should he throw doublets he may remove four from the point indicated by them. The player who by this means first rids himself of all his men wins the game. Should he win it before his opponent brings all of his men into his inner table, he is said to "gammon" him. If he does this before his opponent even has all of his men out of his first table, he is said to backgammon him.

MISCELLANEOUS

W. D. L., Gibson City, Ill.—To obtain a divorce in Illinois one must have resided in the state one year. The length of time required to obtain one probably depends on the number of cases before the court.

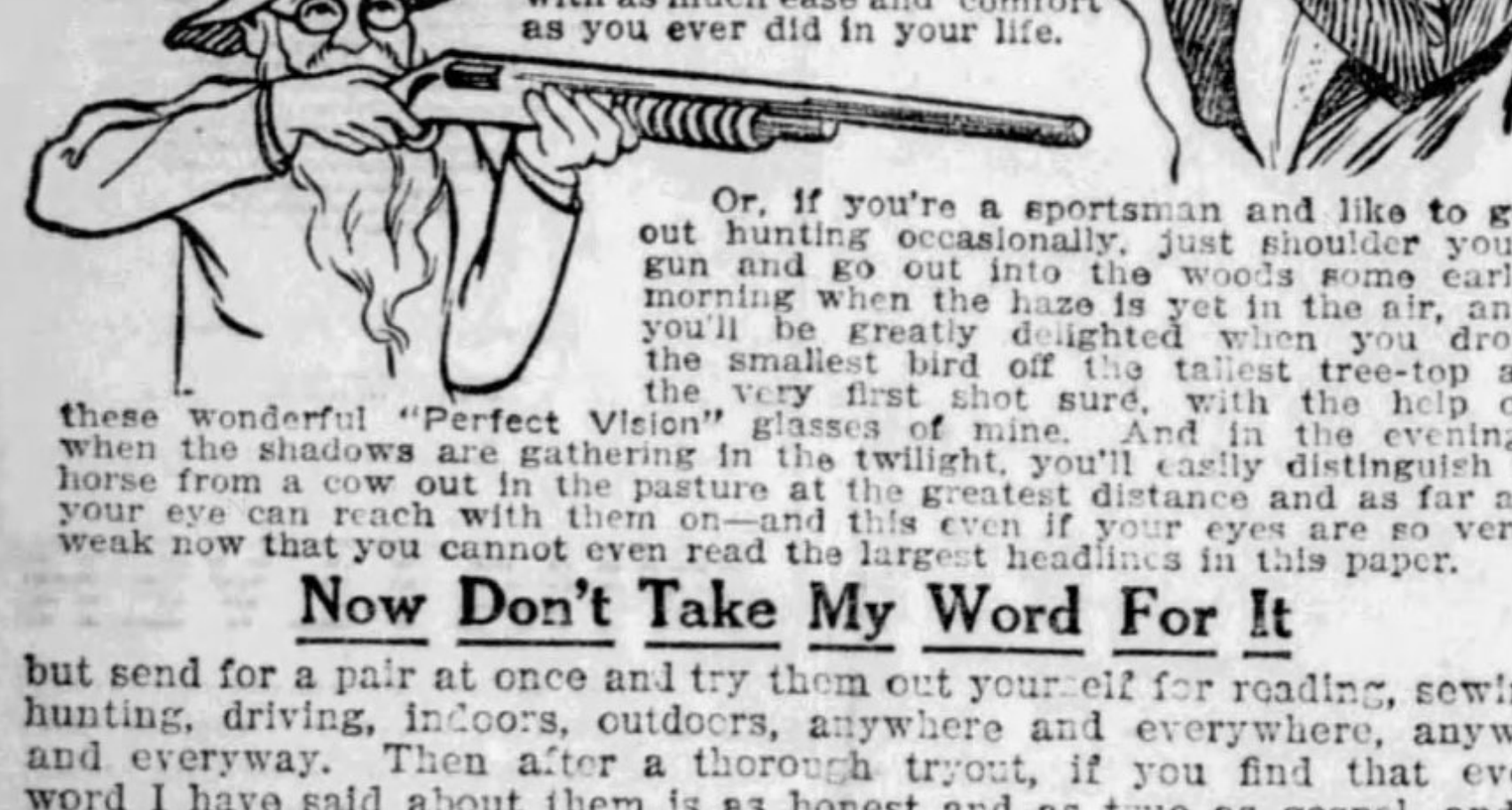
C. I. R., Eunice, La.—George Washington was the youngest child in a family of five. We have no references giving biographies of his brothers.

E. B. M., Hazelton, Iowa.—The number of enlisted men in the army is 77,523, and in the navy 44,000.

A. H. R., South Boston, Va.—For information concerning the acquirement of a civil service position, write to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

H. D. B.—The Bureau has no references giving a biography of Jim Laur.

T. J. H., St. Augustine, Fla.—We are unable to answer your question.



Glasses Absolutely Free

Don't Send Me One Cent

when you answer this announcement, as I am going to mail you a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses (known in the spectacle business as "lenses"), absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes, sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cold wintry nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible with them on even by the dim firelight; you'll find that you can again thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on, and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long, if you like, without any headaches or eye-pains, and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

Or, if you're a sportsman and like to go out hunting occasionally, just shoulder your gun and go out into the woods some early morning when the haze is yet in the air, and you'll be greatly delighted when you drop the smallest bird off the tallest tree-top at the very first shot sure, with the help of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses of mine. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the twilight, you'll easily distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach with them on—and this even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot even read the largest headlines in this paper.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

but send for a pair at once and try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere and everywhere, anyway and everyway. Then after a thorough tryout, if you find that every word I have said about them is as honest and as true as gospel, and if they really have restored to you the absolute perfect eyesight of your early youth, you can keep them forever without one cent of pay, and

Just Do Me A Good Turn

by showing them around to your friends and neighbors, and speak a good word for them whenever you have the chance. Won't you help me introduce my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses in your locality on this easy, simple condition?

If you are a genuine, bona-fide spectacle-wearer (no children need apply) and want to do me this favor, write your name, address and age on the below four-dollar coupon at once, and this will entitle you to a pair of my famous "Perfect Vision" glasses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

Write your name, address and age on the below coupon at once.

$4 DR. HAUX—The Spectacle Man—ST. LOUIS, MO. $4

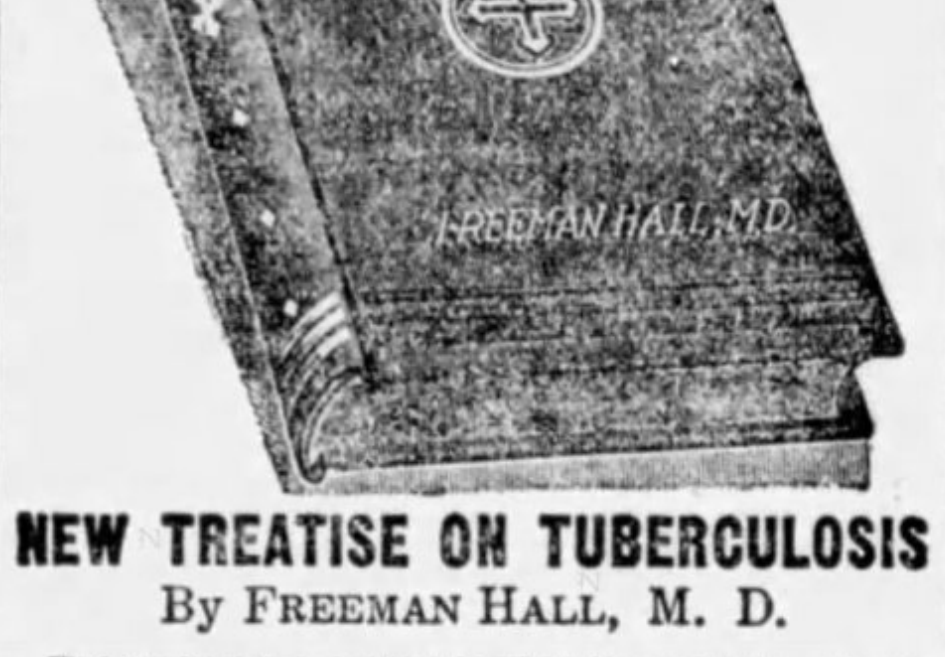
I herewith enclose this four-dollar coupon, which you agreed in the above advertisement to accept in full and complete payment of a brand new pair of your famous "Perfect Vision" glasses, and I am certainly going to make you stick to that contract.

My age is..

Name.......................... Postoffice..........................

Rural Route and Box No.......................... State..........................

$4 $4



Tuberculosis

Its Diagnosis, Treatment and Cure Free

NEW TREATISE ON TUBERCULOSIS

By FREEMAN HALL, M. D.

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Tuberculosis canbe cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Tuberculosis, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, it will instruct you how others, with its aid, cured themselves after all remedies tried had failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Co., 5760 Water St., Kalamazoo, Mich., they will gladly send you the book in English, German or Swedish, by return mail FREE and also a generous supply of the new Treatment absolutely Free, for they want you to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium located at 652 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved their health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 709 Carney building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.—Advertisement.

SUFFRAGISTS TO FIGHT

Ohio Women Leaders Will Begin Another Campaign.

Cleveland, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Elizabeth Schaus and Mrs. Pauline Steinem, of Toledo, were among Ohio suffragist leaders who met in Cleveland yesterday and perfected plans for the renewal of the fight for the ballot in the state.

The executive committee gathered at the Hollenden and decided to adopt all the latest wrinkles in campaigning for votes such as have been used in Kansas and Oregon. One of the proposals acted upon favorably is to give a suffrage dinner for both men and women. It also was decided to carry an active campaign into all the church societies of the state. The general work in the state will be directed by Mrs. Percy Young, of Youngstown. Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser will be the official state organizer, with headquarters in Warren. She will pay special attention to farmers' institutes.

A state literature committee was named with Miss Lucy Buell, of Painesville, chairman; Mrs. Charles S. Brooks, Cleveland, and Miss Hauser. Mrs. Brooks also is chairman of the press committee.

The securing of necessary financial aid has been placed with Mrs. Mary Graham Rice, of Norwalk, who took an active part in the recent Kansas campaign.

Mrs. Schaus Vice President.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schaus, of Toledo, was elected fifth vice president of the state organization. Other state officers who were present were Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, state president; Mrs. Pauline Steinem, Toledo; Miss Hauser, Girard; Mrs. A. B. Wolfe, Oberlin; Mrs. Zell Hart Deming, Warren.

"Those who think the suffragists have fallen asleep are mistaken, and very much so—their sleep is something like that of the famous weasel," said one of the committee yesterday, speaking of the new plans. The suffragists have been taking inventory of their assets as to supporters.

They assert that the election on September 3 demonstrated that 249,000 Ohio men believe in votes for women and that 215,000 Ohio women want to vote.

"This does not mean that we have this number of women enrolled as suffragists," explained Mrs. Brooks. "Women's organizations have endorsed the suffrage movement to this extent, which refutes that statement frequently made by those opposed to suffrage that 80 per cent of the women don't want to vote."

PRINTED MATTER IN NEW POST

Department Makes First Step Toward It.

Washington, Jan. 10.—It is likely, in the judgment of authorities of the postoffice department, to be only a short time until books and other printed matter, now handled as third class mail at eight cents a pound, will be made mailable as parcel post matter. Steps, it became known today, already has been taken to induce congress so to amend the parcel post act as to permit printed matter to be sent by parcel post.

In line with this idea, Postmaster General Hitchcock decided today that senders of parcel post packages containing merchandise might enclose printed matter descriptive of the contents without affecting their classification. His order is an amendment to existing parcel post regulations which provide that the inclusion in a package of any printed matter subjects the entire package to the third class rate of postage.

HEARTS TREATED FREE

By Dr. Miles, the Great Specialist Who Sends a New $2.50 Treatment, Free.

Heart disease is dangerous, hundreds drop dead who could have been saved. Many have been cured after doctors failed. To prove the remarkable efficacy of his new Special Treatment for heart disease, short breath, pain in side, shoulder or arm, oppression, irregular pulse, palpitation, smothering, puffing of ankles or dropsy, Dr. Miles will send to afflicted persons a $2.50 Free Treatment. Bad cases usually soon relieved.

These treatments are the result of 30 year' extensive research and remarkable success in treating various ailments of the heart, liver and stomach, which often complicate each case.

Send for Remarkable Cures in Your State.

So wonderful are the results that he wishes every sick person to test this famous treatment at his expense. Afflicted persons should avail themselves of this liberal offer, as they may never have such an opportunity again. Delays are dangerous. No death comes more suddenly than that from heart disease.

Send at once for his Free Book and Free Treatment. Describe your disease. Address Dr. Franklin Miles, Elkhart, Ind., 603 Main Street.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, January 6.

SENATE—The resolution enlarging the powers of the campaign funds committee was discussed and referred to the contingent committee. Senator Bristow introduced a bill creating an industrial commission to control corporations, and with powers similar to those of the interstate commerce commission. Senator Work's resolution requiring the secretary of the treasury to furnish information as to the expense of operating the government health and medical service was agreed to. Senator Kenyon introduced a resolution calling on the secretary of agriculture for the annual cost of free seeds; and on the postmaster general for the cost of transporting these seeds and all political literature mailed at campaign headquarters in the recent election. He will address the senate on the resolution later. Samuel Gompers, before the judiciary committee, urged the adoption of the Clayton anti-injunction and court contempt bills, and defended the dynamiters recently tried at Indianapolis. The impeachment trial of Judge Robert W. Archbald was resumed, Mrs. Archbald being on the stand briefly, and Judge Archbald during the remainder of the afternoon.

HOUSE—The house convened at noon and considered legislation on the unanimous-consent calendar. The ways and means committee began tariff-revision hearings, listening to manufacturers' objections to a reduction of the duties on chemicals. The money trust investigation committee resumed its hearings. A notice of contest against the re-election of Representative Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, was filed. A bill was passed to sell 219,000 acres of lands belonging to the Standing Rock reservation in North and South Dakota. The chief engineer of the navy urged the naval affairs committee for money to make experiments with oil engines in naval vessels. Representative Borland introduced a resolution calling for an investigation by congress of the American Beet Sugar Co. The commerce committee reported an omnibus lighthouse bill carrying aggregate appropriations of $1,350,000. The bill to incorporate the Rockefeller foundation was considered, but no action was taken.

Tuesday, January 7.

SENATE.—Col. R. M. Johnston, of Houston, Tex., was sworn in as a senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator Bailey. The appropriations committee continued its hearing for an appropriation continuing the court of commerce. Consideration of the omnibus claims bill was resumed without action being taken. Senator Swanson introduced a bill appropriating $25,000,000 to aid states in the construction of good roads. Testimony in the Archbald impeachment trial was concluded, and three days were allotted for the arguments.

HOUSE.—The house convened at noon and resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The "money trust" investigating committee continued hearings, probing stock exchange sales. Bankers and financial experts were heard by the currency subcommittee on the proposal for a new currency system. An investigation of the alleged steamship trust was begun by the merchant marine and fisheries committee. Manufacturing interests were heard by the ways and means committee on revision of Schedule A of the tariff.

Wednesday, January 8.

SENATE—The omnibus claims bill was further considered without action being had. Final arguments of counsel in the Archbald impeachment case were begun, managers on the part of the house being heard yesterday.

HOUSE—The house convened at noon and considered miscellaneous legislation. Tariff revision hearings on earthenware and glassware schedules were begun by the ways and means committee, Chairman Underwood announcing that the present tariff on potteries probably would be unchanged. Loans and securities of national banks formed the subject of inquiry at the hearing of the money trust investigating committee. Former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw testified before the Glass currency reform committee's hearing. The alleged Brazilian pool of shipping trust again was the subject of inquiry before the merchant marine committee. The military affairs committee completed the army appropriation bill, carrying $93,830,177, and will report it after passage of the Indian and postoffice appropriation bills. President Taft, in a special message, urged a $250,000 appropriation for continuance of the work of the economy and efficiency commission. Repeal of the act prohibiting for five years the killing of fur seals on Pribilof island was urged by President Taft in a special message. Representative Dupre introduced a bill providing for a celebration of the 100th anniversary of the battle of New Orleans in 1915 and appropriating $250,000 for the purpose.

Thursday, Jan. 9.

SENATE—J. N. Heiskell, of Little Rock, Ark., was sworn in as successor to the late Senator Jeff Davis. Closing arguments for the defense in the impeachment trial of Judge Robert W. Archbald were made by Attorneys Simpson and Worthington. Indian affairs committee heard witnecesses in connection with the Townsend resolution for an investigation of the conduct of officials toward the Crow Indians. Republicans have agreed upon a plan to force consideration of nominations in executive session.

HOUSE—Convening at noon, the house considered and passed the Indian appropriation bill. The banking and currency committee voted unanimously to certify to the speaker for contempt, George G. Henry, of New York, for the latter's refusal to answer certain questions before the money trust investigating committee. Views on changes in the financial system were heard by the Glass currency reform committee. Hearings of various interests on revision of schedule "B" of the tariff were given by the ways and means committee. Secretary Stimson advocated the restoration of the canteen before the naval affairs committee. The committee on merchant marine continued its investigation into the alleged Brazilian steamship pool. Notice of contest of re-election of Representative Kent, first California district, was filed by I. G. Zumwelt, the defeated Democratic candidate.

Friday, January 10.

SENATE—Consideration of the omnibus claims bill was resumed, but no actiton had. Samuel Gompers, before the judiciary committee, argued for the anti-injunction and contempt bill as passed by the house. The closing arguments in the Aarchbald impeachment case were concluded. Senator Owen proposed an amendment to the anti-trust law, giving states power to enforce it. Republicans declined a Democratic proposition for the appointment of a committee from both sides to consider nominations. The Clapp campaign committee will meet this morning at 10:30 to hear the testimony of Gilchrist Stewart and William Winkfield. A Democratic caucus on patronage will be held this morning.

HOUSE—The house convened at noon and began consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. Private pension legislation was considered. George F. Baker continued as a witness before the money trust investigating committee. The metal schedule of the tariff was taken up by the ways and means committee for a two days' hearing. The merchant marine committee continued its investigation into South American steamship lines. A resolution was adopted appropriating $20,000 for a rearrangement of seats and desks in the house chamber, it being agreed to install benches. Representative Borland introduced a resolution calling for a congressional investigation into the conduct of United States District Judges Pollock and Van Valkenburgh, of Missouri. The army appropriation bill, carrying $93,810,177 and practically no new legislation, was reported by the military affairs committee. It provides a 50 per cent increase in pay of army aviators.

Saturday, January 11.

SENATE—The senate convened at noon and held an executive session to consider nominations. The campaign funds investigating committee met, but adjourned until Monday.

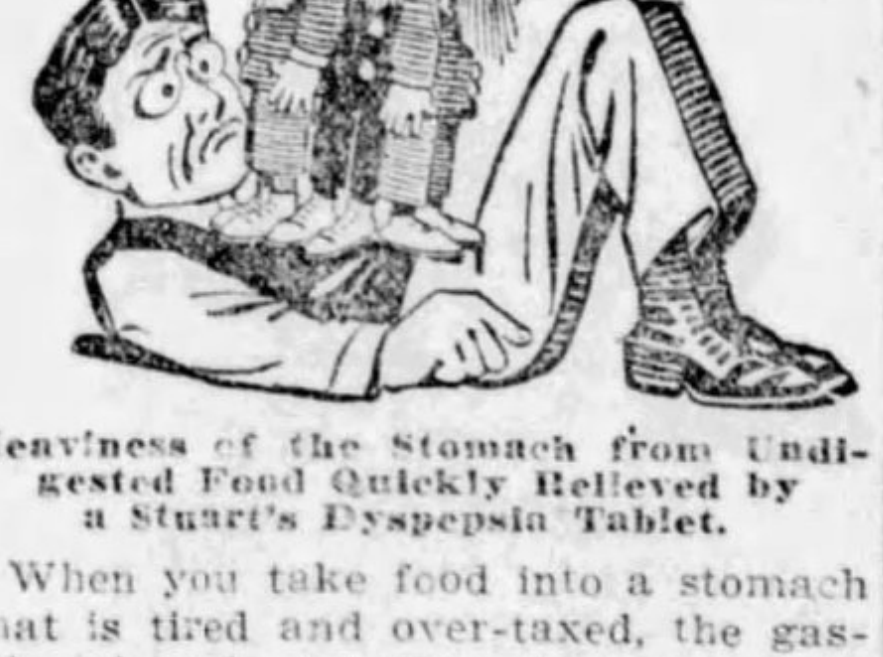
HOUSE—The house convened at noon and took up the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. The ways and means committee continued its hearing on the metal schedule of the tariff. The steamship pool investigation was continued before the merchant marine committee. Mary Boyle O'Reilly pictured the deplorable labor conditions in the New York canning camps to the rules committee at a hearing on the resolution for an investigation of the industry.

Don't fail to read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

Quickly Dispels Stomach Distress

Whatever the Trouble, It Disappears in Five Minutes After Taking a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet.

All of the unpleasant sensations attendant upon eating too heartily are almost instantly relieved by a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet.



Heaviness of the Stomach from Undigested Food Quickly Relieved by a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet.

When you take food into a stomach that is tired and over-taxed, the gastric juices do not form fast enough to digest it properly. So the food becomes sour and at once begins to throw off gases. Your stomach becomes inflated just as surely as if you attached a toy balloon to a gas jet. Then the gases and foul odors issue forth and pollute your breath. Your tongue quickly becomes coated and you can taste the foulness that is within you.

Now all this condition is changed almost instantly by a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet. This little digester gets busy at once—supplies all the digestive elements that were lacking—digests the food in a jiffy and sweetens and refreshes the mucous lining of the stomach and bowels and restores peace and content.

One grain of a single ingredient in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of food. This saves your stomach and gives it the rest it needs. All muscles require occasional rest if they are ever over-taxed. The stomach is no exception to this rule.

Try a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and you will wonder how you ever got along without them. They are sold at 50 cents by all druggists everywhere.

LOST DIAMOND IN CHICKEN

Lost It Last Summer—Gets It in Queer Way.

Bayonne, N. J., Jan. 11.—George Crawford, a member of the Bayonne fire department, spent his vacation last summer on a farm at Lake Hopatcong. During his sojourn he lost a valuable diamond ring, and until yesterday he got no trace of it. The lost ring was recovered in an unusual way.

Yesterday he went to a butcher shop and purchased a chicken which he told the butcher to clean. While the cleaning was in progress something glistening dropped from the crop to the counter. Crawford claimed the ring as the purchaser of the chicken, but the butcher demurred, declaring that the fireman had only bought the chicken, not the crop.

Crawford recognized the ring as the one he had lost. Questioning the butcher, he learned that the chicken was one of a crate that had been sent from Lake Hopatcong. The butcher finally surrendered the ring and the chicken to the fireman.

My Wife and I Want to Tell You How She Stopped Me From Drinking

For over twenty years I was a very hard drinker. I loved liquor. I cared for nothing else. Every cent I could get hold of I spent for beer and whiskey. My work was neglected. Our home was in sore straights. My case was about as hopeless as a man's could be. My wife was constantly begging and pleading with me, but I loved liquor too well. I couldn't stop.

Many women would have despaired and given up all hope, but my wife didn't. She kept trying. Finally, about ten years ago, she gave me a simple remedy, hoping against hope that it would have some effect upon my drinking. Much to her surprise, *it stopped my drinking entirely!* It took away every desire I ever had for alcoholic liquor. I have not touched a drop since.

Can you imagine her delight—her great happiness? Really, it seemed to make a new woman of her. And what a change it made in me! Our friends and neighbors hardly knew me as the same man. To most of them it seemed a miracle. But it wasn't. It was simply the little home remedy that my wife gave me. We know it was for she later gave it to her brother and several of our neighbors who were heavy drinkers and it stopped every one of them from drinking. This proved that it was not mere luck in my case.

And now, we want others to try it. We want every man and woman who suffers because of a dear one's intemperance to know what this remedy is that my wife gave me. We want you to know our story for we believe you will be helped by it. And we will be more than glad to tell it if you will send us your name and address.

Wife is the letter writer of our family and she will gladly answer every letter that is written to her. She will tell in her own way, much better than I can, what she used, how she happened to try it and how it worked. She will give this information with a glad heart so do not hesitate to write. She wants you to feel that she is your friend and that it is a pleasure to do this service.

In the ten years that have elapsed since I was cured many folks have written and asked her how it was done and she gladly answered all letters. And to show that her service has been appreciated we would like to have you read extracts from a few of the letters which she afterward received from some of these people.

Dear Madam: I feel very grateful to you for letting me know how I could cure my husband of drunkenness. He was cured completely. *Mrs. P. W. Cowell, Athens, Penna.* Dear Friend: I was benefitted by your letter for my husband was a hard drinker and now he does not drink. *Mrs. W. D. Blue, Perry, Fla.* My Dear Friend: It cured him of drunkenness. He is in better health than ever before and is a different man altogether. It has saved us many dollars and we now live in peace and happiness. *Mrs. Ann Mitchell, Valliant, Okla.* Dear Madam: Your advice was taken at once and my son was cured in a short time. *Mrs. Martha Day, Roanoke, Va.*

Such letters as these certainly do make my wife happy for she feels that her efforts have not been in vain and she says that she wants you to address your letter to her personally so that she can answer it herself. She also wants me to say that the remedy can be given secretly if desired and that it is very easy to use.

My wife's answer will come in a sealed envelope so there will be no publicity in your affairs. There is one other thing. We have nothing to sell, so please do not send money. Simply write with all confidence to Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 238 Park Ave., Hillburn, N. Y., taking care to write your name and full address plainly. We would suggest that you tell others who need this information, about my wife's offer, for we often wish that the whole world knew it.

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE

Past, Present and Future All Revealed.

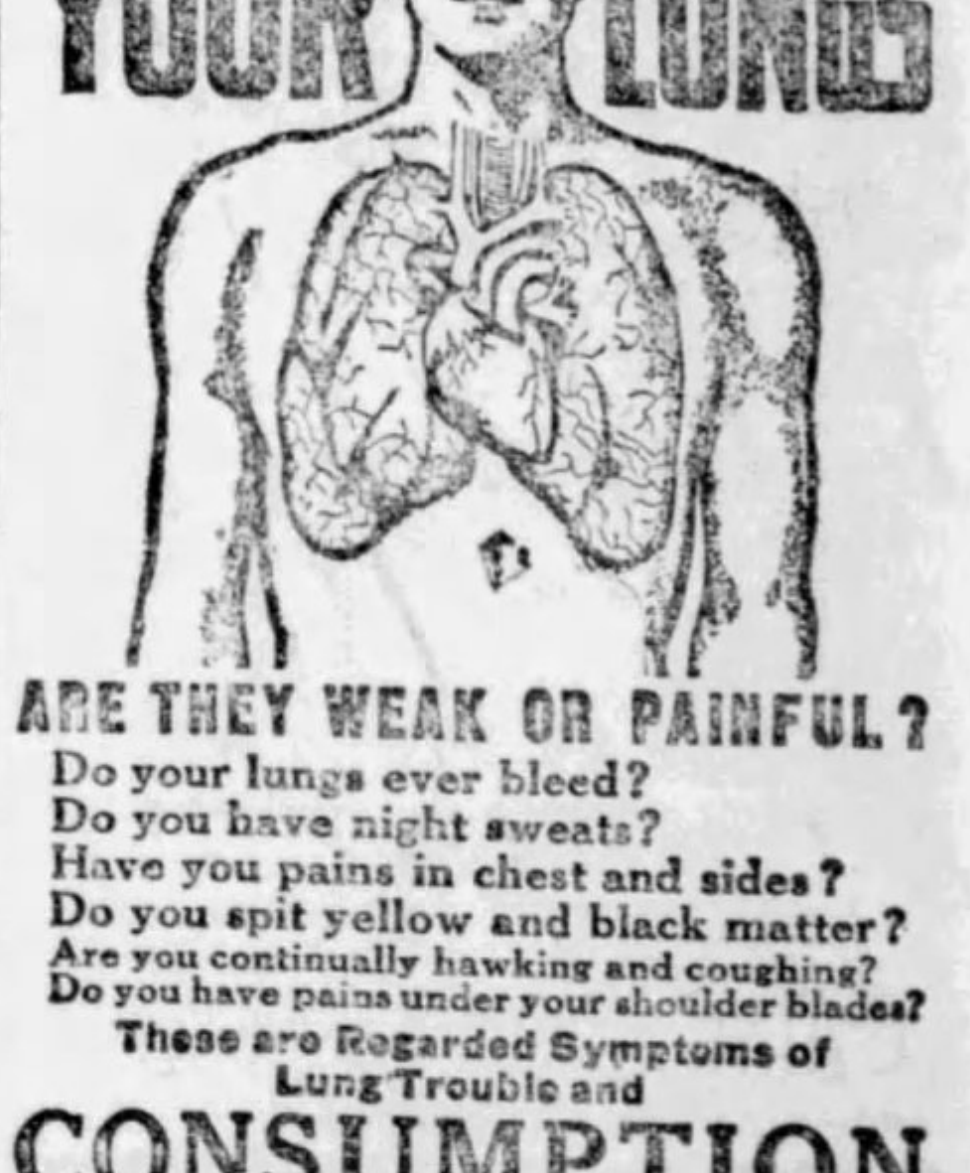
Wonderful Revelations That Will Surprise, Mystify and Help You.

Let me send you a test reading of your life as revealed by the stars above, that will surprise, mystify and aid you. I will convince you that there is truth in Astrology, that it will point out the way to success in love, health, wealth and marriage. Will tell what profession to follow to be most successful, of changes to come and mistakes to avoid.

Wonderful revelations of the past, present and future; everything revealed; tells if your friends are false or true, if you will marry more than once or be divorced. Are you in trouble, perplexed and at a loss what to do to secure your greatest desire? Write to me and be convinced that Astrology is a science, and that it can help you. Put me to the test and let me prove it to you.

No matter what your past experience has been or what your present trouble may be, I can help you. Questions are answered and advice given that will bring you good luck and success in love, courtship and financial matters.

Send me your full name and address, stating whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss and the exact date of your birth, and enclose 10 cents in stamps or silver, to cover postage and part expenses of the typing, etc.; write plainly, and you will hear from me promptly. Address Prof. Francis Leonori, Suite 518A, 15 Duke Street, Strand, London W. C., England.



ARE THEY WEAK OR PAINFUL?

Do your lungs ever bleed?
Do you have night sweats?
Have you pains in chest and sides?
Do you spit yellow and black matter?
Are you continually hawking and coughing?
Do you have pains under your shoulder blades?

These are Regarded Symptoms of Lung Trouble and

CONSUMPTION

You should take immediate steps to check the progress of these symptoms. The longer you allow them to advance and develop, the more deep seated and serious your condition becomes.

We Stand Ready to Prove to You absolutely, that Lung Germine, the German Treatment, has cured completely and permanently case after case of Consumption (Tuberculosis), Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh of the Lungs, Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes and other lung troubles. Many sufferers who had lost all hope and who had been given up by physicians have been permanetly cured by Lung Germine. It is not only a cure for Consumption but a preventative. If your lungs are merely weak and the disease has not yet manifested itself, you can prevent its development, you can build up your lungs and system to their normal strength and capacity. Lung Germine has cured advanced Consumption, in many cases over five years ago, and the patients remain strong and in splendid health today.

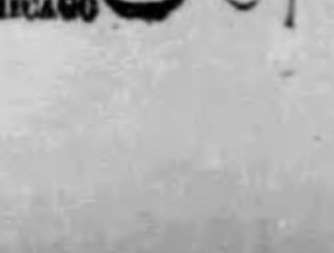
Let Us Send You the Proof—Proof that will Convince any Judge or Jury on Earth

We will gladly send you the proof of many remarkable cures, also a FREE TRIAL of Lung Germine together with our new 40-page book (in colors) on the treatment and care of consumption and lung trouble.

JUST SEND YOUR NAME

LUNG GERMINE CO. 403 Rae Block, JACKSON, MICH.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease. **FREE TEST TREATMENT** including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address **FRANK WHETZEL, M.D.** Dept. S, Whetzel Bldg., 236 North 40th Ave., Chicago.



SIGNET BRACELET AND RING FREE We give this heavy gold plated Adjustable Signet Bracelet, with heart-shaped signet front for engraving, which is the latest and most popular style of signet bracelet on the market, and an extra fine piece of jewelry, also a fine Signet Ring, both presents, for distributing only 8 set of our new Art Pictures at 25 cents a set. Send us the $2 you collect and for your trouble will send you BOTH RING AND BRACELET. Send us your name at once. M. O. SEITZ, R-52 CHICAGO

Ask This Man to Read Your Life.

His Wonderful Power to Read Human Lives at any distance amazes all who write to him.

Thousands of people in all walks of life have benefited by this man's advice. He tells you what you are capable of, and how you can be successful. He mentions your friends and enemies, and describes the good and bad periods in your life.

His Description as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you. All he wants is your name (written by yourself) your birth date and sex to guide him in his work. Money not necessary. Mention the name of this paper and get a Trial Reading free.

Herr Paul Stahmann, an experienced Astrologer, of Ober Niewsadern, Germany, says:

"The Horoscope which Professor Roxroy worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an Astrologer myself I carefully examined his Planetary calculations and indications, and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up-to-date in his science."

Baroness Blanquet, one of the most talented ladies of Paris, says:

"I thank you for my complete Life Reading, which is really of extraordinary accuracy. I had already consulted several Astrologers, but never before have I been answered with so much truth, or received such complete satisfaction. With sincere pleasure I will recommend you and make your marvellous science known to my friends and acquaintances."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, simply send your full name, address, the date, month, year and place of your birth (all clearly written), state whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss, and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"Your advice is useful,
So thousands say.
I wish success and happiness;
Will you show me the way?"

If you wish you may enclose 10 cents (stamps of your own country) to pay postage and clerical work. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 1115-C, No. 177a Kensington High Street, London, W., England. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Postage on letters to England two cents.

FITS EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS

can be relieved, and quickly too. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study and have hundreds of testimonials from persons who have used my remedy. Do not despair if others have failed. Send at once for treatise and a Free Bottle of my treatment. Give Express and Post-office Address. **W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar Street, New York.**

HAMILTON RIFLE FREE

Genuine Take-Down Rifle, shoots long and short 22 calibre cartridges. Gun metal barrel, steel frame, regulation sights, automatic shell extractor. Send name and will send 12 set of our fine Art Pictures to distribute at 25 cts. Send us the $3 collected and for your trouble will send this fine Hamilton Rifle. M. O. SEITZ, E-52 CHICAGO

STOPS PAIN INSTANTLY and Cures

Wastemo—a wonderful application for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Phneumonia, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Colds, Sore Throat, La Grippe, Lumbago, Sciatica, Headache, Pleurisy, Tonsilitis, Sprains, Bruises, etc.

Wastemo contains no opium or other narcotics. An extraordinary treatment for the above ailments. If you are disgusted with remedies that you take internally without getting any benefits—stop dosing yourself—and use **Wastemo Application,** an old and tried out successful treatment, that when applied to the afflicted parts brings instant relief and a permanent cure. Apply it directly to the seat of the disease, killing the germs quickly and starting the Cure without injuring the delicate lining of your Stomach.

If you are sick, suffering and in pain, disgusted with dosing your stomach without receiving any benefits, discouraged and disheartened of ever finding relief and cure for your ailments—don't give up Hope but send, without delay, for this FREE Trial Treatment. It will quickly start you on the road to health—thousands owe their good health, some their very lives, to this Wonderful Treatment—but don't take our word for it, send for the FREE Sample Bottle and be convinced. Mind you, it stops pain and suffering instantly and cures. Write today.

WASTEMO CHEMICAL CO., Dept. 12, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

GENEROUS SAMPLE ABSOLUTELY FREE

COL. ROOSEVELT AGAINST FUSION

Finds Republicans Just as Objectionable as Democrats—Reply to Munsey

New York, Jan. 10.—Theodore Roosevelt replied yesterday to a proposal advanced by Frank A. Munsey to bring the Progressive and the Republican parties together. He said:

"I am simply speaking as one of the men in the ranks of the Progressive party. Personally, I feel that we should no more enter into a combination with the Republican machine than with the Democratic machine.

"I firmly believe that all good Progressives who may happen yet to adhere to either the Republican party or the Democratic party will in the end see that the chance for honest government and for the practical achievement of social and industrial justice lies in the Progressive party and only in the Progressive party.

Welcomes Honest Men.

"We welcome all honest men who believe in our principles. If they come in with us they shall have exactly the share that any other people have of the party management. I hold that we are under the same obligations to ex-Democrats, like Judge Lindsey and Don Dickinson, as to any ex-Republicans.

"To my mind the whole attitude of those at present responsible for the leadership and management of the Republican party shows that it would be folly to try to combine with them."

Roosevelt referred to a recent speech by President Taft in which he said:

"The result of the Chicago convention was a triumph for the permanence of Republican institutions."

Roosevelt then reviewed the elections in Arizona, Michigan, Indiana, Washington, California and some other states where the Progressives received heavy votes, and added:

"The triumph for the permanence of Republican institutions of which Mr. Taft speaks, was the triumph of fraud and theft, and it was rebuked by the figures I have given above in the various districts in which it was perpetrated.

Discussion Idle Now.

"Until the managers of the Republican party learn that theft and fraud and swindling the people and imposing the will of the bosses, when they declare by a two to one majority at the primaries in the reverse way, is not the method in which to achieve the triumph of the permanance of Republican institutions, it is idle to discuss getting together with them."

Elsewhere in his statement Roosevelt asserted that the Republicans had shown that under the present management of the party they can not be trusted not to cheat, not to swindle.

"Moreover, the doctrine of the present Republican managers about the courts is just at present being practically applied in Idaho. The courts of Idaho are acting along the lines that Taft, Barnes and other Republican leaders uphold and defend. The Progressives take the same view of the Idaho case that Abraham Lincoln took of the Dred Scott case.

"We take the same view of justice that Lincoln took and of the rights of the people to be masters of the constitution, of the courts and of the congress that Lincoln took."

In conclusion Roosevelt said:

"All honest men who believe in these principles, both as regards those set forth in the platform and those in accordance with which we manage the party, will be welcomed into our ranks. We will treat them on an entire equality with ourselves, and will work hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder with them, for the betterment of the social, industrial and political conditions of this great nation."

Rheumatic Advice.

Prominent Doctor's Best Prescription Easily Mixed at Home.

"From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a tablespoonful before each meal and at bedtime." This is said to be the quickest and best remedy known to the medical profession for rheumatism and backache. Good results come after the first dose. If your druggist does not have Toris compound in stock he will get it for you in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be influenced to take a patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original one-ounce, sealed yellow package. Hundreds of the worst cases were cured here by this prescription last winter. Published by the Globe Pharmaceutical Laboratories of Chicago.

TIES CLERK, ROBS SAFE

Bandit Commits Robbery While Crowds Pass.

Cleveland, Jan. 11.—Out of the crowds that surged around what probably is the busiest corner in Cleveland, a man late yesterday afternoon, stepped into the ticket office of the Erie railroad in the Williamson building, where Frank Cogsil, assistant ticket agent, was working alone, and held the young man up at the point of a revolver.

The robber marched the ticket seller into a small private office at the rear of the public room, tied him securely to the back of a chair, calmly rifled the open safe and escaped with several hundred dollars' worth of travelers' checks on the Wells-Fargo Express Co., about $35 in cash and a $75 diamond ring belonging to Cogsil.

While rifling the safe the bandit boastingly told Cogsil that he was the one who had robbed the Boardway, New York, ticket office of the Erie two weeks ago.

Immediately after the well dressed and smooth spoken bandit had left the office, Cogsil, after a vain struggle to free himself, managed to shift the chair close to a desk, on which a telephone stood. Deprived of the use of his hands, he knocked the instrument to the floor and upset the chair so that he was thrown to the floor close to the telephone. He yelled into the mouthpiece of the instrument an appeal to the operator to call the police. She connected him with the police telephone exchange and his words soon brought police to the scene and he was released. No trace was found of the robber.

BRYAN SPURNS REWARD IDEA

Writes Cabinet Job Should Not Be Given to Pay Political Debt.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 10.—W. J. Bryan will not feel hurt if Woodrow Wilson does not apopint him a members of the cabinet. He says in an article to appear in the Commoner, that a cabinet position should not be regarded as currency with which to pay political debts.

Mr. Wilson, the article continues, should not consider any service Mr. Bryan has rendered to him or to the public.

Mr. Bryan has been abundantly rewarded for all he has done, says the article. If he ever holds office it ought to be given whether by appointment of by election, with the view to the service that can be rendered in work yet to be done, not with the idea of rewarding him. He feels that the party owes him nothing.

FIRST SHIP IN CANAL OCTOBER 5

Will Go Through Panama Cut on 400th Anniversary of Balboa's Discovery.

Washington, Jan. 8.—President Taft has been assured that on July 1 water will be turned into the Panama canal, and hope is expressed that on Oct. 5, 1913 (Sept. 25 under the old calendar) the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific ocean by Balboa, ships will be sent through the canal from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific ocean and return.

Col. Goethals has given the President assurance that by June 1, 1913 the last of the important excavating in the canal will have been completed, and the excavating force will then commence the cleaning up of the channel of the canal. He said the last and closing work on the canal would be the installation of the locks' gates. All these will not be completed until Jan. 1, 1915.

First Ship Through.

Col. Goethals told the President while Mr. Taft was in the canal zone, that the first ship to be sent through the canal will be one of the Panama Steamship line, government owned, now plying between New York and Colon. The first large ship to be sent through, Jan. 1, 1915, will be the historic battleship Oregon, with its commander during the Spanish-American war, Rear Armiral Clark, on the bridge. Col. Goethals and a number of naval officers hold that the Oregon should be the first big ship sent through the canal waters. These officers assert that the acquisition of the canal zone and the early building of the canal was the result of the Oregon's famous fast trip from the Pacific ocean around Cape Horn to the American fleet off Cuba in the war with Spain. That trip, Col. Goethals asserts, showed the need of a waterway between the North and South American continents.

It is the present plan of those in charge of the canal and the navy department to have a great naval demonstration off the ends of the canal when it is formally opened.

Want Big Demonstration.

Some sanely enthusiastic Americans favor more than a naval demonstration. They are goin gto urge that the United States settle by arbitration, if not by personal representations, the dispute with Colombia, over the latter's claim to indemnity for the loss of territory, now Panama and the canal zone. They want the settlement of the dispute to come in time to be celebrated jointly with the opening of the canal. Those in favor of this plan want the presidents of Colombia and Panama to be present with the President of the United States when the old battleship Oregon salutes the waters of the canal.

Between the time that a Panama railroad ship goes through the canal and the formal opening only those vessels engaged in work on the canal will use it.

In discussing this wit hthe President, Col. Goethals said that the men operating the canal after the formal opening should practice by managing the sending of these small vessels through the canal.

May Cause Delay.

Col. oGethals qualified his assurance of the readiness of the canal for sending a ship through on Oct. 5, 1913. He said the canal would be ready if a Pittsburg company which is furnishing the steel plating for the big lock gates, did not again delay the making of those plates and their shipment to the canal.

With the exception of a small amount of dredging on the sides of the channel, that part of the canal from the Miraflores locks to the Pacific entrance to the canal is completed and ships are using it. This side, channel dredging is now well under way, and a month or six weeks of work will see it completed. A large part of this section of the canal was built with the machinery left by the old French companies, and for which the United States government paid $40,000,000. The channel of the canal from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific ocean is about completed. While there remains about 6,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock to be removed from Culebra cut, most of it from the sides of the channel. June 30 will see this quantity removed, provided there are no more slides. Most of the 6,000,000 yards in the cut remaining to be dug out are the result of slides.

10 DROWN AS TWO BOATS SINK

Steamship Rams Smack and Lighter in River Mersey.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.—While proceeding in the Mersey the Booth line steamer Ambrose collided with a fishing smack and lighter, sinking both. Ten men lost their lives.

VARICOSE VEINS, BAD LEGS, ETC. are completely cured with inexpensive home treatment. It absolutely removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly powers and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, O., Jan. 13.—At the opening of the market Monday wheat showed firmness with the cables. The outside markets were also firm at the beginning and the undertone was steady. In the northwest the receipts are moderate showing a further decrease compared with those of the previous week. The cables were slightly lower by ¼c with the heavy spot markets of America as the chief depressing influence. It is expected that the continental demand will be renewed. The general temperatures are quite low with partly cloudiness. In the northwest it is clear. In the early part of the day May wheat showed bullish inclinations, the opening being somewhat higher than Saturday's close while the market proceeded to advance with time. The $1.20 mark was reached by noon.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Jan. 13.	1:20 Jan. 11.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.15¼	1.16¼	1.15¼	1.16¼	1.15¼
May	1.19¾	120½	1.19¾	1.20½	1.19¼
July	97½	98	97½	98	97¼
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	50¼	50¼
May	53	53¾	52¾	53¾	52¾
July	54	54¾	54	54¾	53¾
Sept	54⅝	55½	54⅝	55¼	54½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	36¼	36
May	36¾	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	36¾
July	36¼	36⅝	36½	36⅝	36½
Clover Seed—					
Cash	12.15	12.17½	12.15	12.17½	12.05
Jan.	12.15	12.17½	12.15	12.17½	12.05
Feb	12.17½	12.22½	12.17½	12.22½	12.12½
March	12.25	12.27½	12.25	12.27½	12.20
Oct.	8.65	8.72½	8.65	8.72½	8.70
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	66	65
Alsike—					
Prime	12.25	....	....	13.30	13.25
March	13.35	....	....	13.45	13.35
Timothy—					
Prime	1.90	....	....	1.90	1.90
Feb.	1.90	....	....	1.95	1.95
March	1.97½	....	....	1.97½	1.97½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	93¼	94¼	93¼	94¼	93¼
July	90½	91¼	90½	91¼	90⅝
Sept.	89¼	89⅝	88¾	89⅝	89¼
Corn—					
May	50¾	51¾	50¾	51¾	50¾
July	51¾	52⅝	51¾	52⅝	51⅞
Sept.	53	53½	52¾	53½	52⅝
Oats—					
May	34	34¼	33¾	34¼	34
July	34¼	34¼	33¾	34¼	34
Sept.	34	34¼	33¾	34	33⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	95¼	94¼
July	....	....	....	90⅛	89½

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	88¾	88
July	....	....	....	90⅝	89⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	89¼	88¼
July	....	....	....	90½	89⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	17.82	17.90	17.80	17.85	17.80
May	18.17	18.30	18.17	18.25	18.25
Lard—					
Jan.	9.57	9.72	9.57	9.72	9.52
May	9.75	9.85	9.75	9.72	9.77
July	9.85	9.87	9.82	9.85	9.80
Ribs—					
Jan.	9.67	9.72	9.67	9.67	9.60
May	9.75	9.87	9.75	9.77	9.72

Cotton.

New York, Jan. 13.—Futures opened steady; January, 12.76c; March, 12.40c; April, 12.42c; May, 12.44c; July, 12.35c; August, 12.23c; September offered 11.74c; October, 11.60c; November offered 11.64c; December, 11.60c.

The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 5 to 6 points and sold about 8 to 15 points net lower during the early trading on liquidation and local pressure inspired by relatively easy cables and reports that offerings of actual were more liberal in Liverpool. Profit taking by recent sellers and a little buying by trade interests checked the decline around 12:30 for March and caused rallies of 3 or 4 points from the lowest, but there was no improvement in the volume of general business and the market remained more or less unsettled during the middle of the morning.

Prices eased off again later in the morning with the active months selling about 15 to 17 points net lower. Reports of large arrivals here for delivery on New York contracts, larger Houston receipts and the absence of any important support, appeared to encourage bearish sentiment, but the decline was again checked by covering around midday and prices stiffened up a point or two from the lowest.

Spot cotton, quiet; middling upland nominal.

Estimated receipts at all the ports today, 30,000 bales, against 32,000 last week and 58,061 last year. For the week, 175,000 bales, against 186,809 last week and 293,010 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 2,628 bales, against 4,700 last year; at Houston, 13,000 bales, against 11,774 last year, and at Galveston, 7,945 bales, against 10,470 last year.

The market turned firmer during the early afternoon on covering. Rumors that preliminary ginning returns indicated a very light ginning for the first half of January no doubt contributed to the rally which carried prices some 8 or 9 points above the low level of the morning. Southern spot markets officially reported early were unchanged to ¼ lower.

Cotton spot closed quiet; middling upland, 13.10c; middling gulf, 13.35c. Sales, 26,000 bales.

Cotton futures closed steady. Closing bids: January, 12.70c; February, 12.23c; March, 12.27c; April, 12.28c; May, 12.33c; June, 12.27c; July, 12.26c; August, 12.24c; September, 11.61c; October, 11.50c; December, 11.50c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 28,000; market steady to 10c lower; beeves, $5.85@9.35; Texas steers, $4.65@5.75; western steers, $5.70@7.35; stockers and feeders, $4.50@7.60; cows and heifers, $2.80@7.50; calves, $6.75@10.75. Hogs—Receipts, 55,000; market slow, generally 5c lower than Saturday's average; light, $7.10@7.32½; mixed, $7.10@7.35; heavy, $6.95@7.35; rough, $6.95@7.10; pigs, $5.75@7.25; bulk of sales, $7.20@7.30. Sheep—Receipts, 32,000; market steady to shade lower; native, $4.60@6.15; western, $4.75@6.15; yearlings, $6.30@8.20; lambs, native, $6.75@9.10; western, $6.90@9.10.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Jan. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; market higher; prime heavy steers, $9.00@9.25; choice heavy steers, $8.50@9.00; handy fat steers, $8.25@8.60; fair steers, $5.60@6.85; choice heifers, $7.40@8.00; choice fat, cows $5.65@7.25; fair cows, $3.25@5.25; butcher bulls, $6.25@7.00; milch cows, $50@75. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; market lower; prime heavies, $7.55; heavy mixed, $7.55; mediums $7.70; heavy Yorkers, $770; light Yorkers, $7.70; pigs, $7.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000; market higher; top sheep, $6.25; top lambs, $9.25. Calves—Receipts, 500; market steady; top, $11.75

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; market active; price steers, $8.75@9.00; butchers, $6.00@8.35; bulls, $4.00@6.75; stock heifers, $4.00@4.50; shipping, $7.50@8.00; heifers, $4.75@8.00; cows, $3.25@7.00; stockers and feeders, $4.50@6.75; fresh cows and springers, strong at $35@78. Veals—Receipts, 1,000; market active at $4.00@11.75. Hogs—Receipts, 19,200; market active; heavy, mixed Yorkers and pigs, $7.60; roughs, $6.65@6.80; stags, $5.50@6.25; dairies, $7.40@7.60. Sheep—Receipts, 21,200; market active; lambs, $6.00@9.40; yearlings $5.00@8.25; wethers, $6.00@6.25; ewes, $3.50@5.75; sheep, mixed, $4.50@6.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Jan. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 650; market 15c higher. Veal calves—Receipts, 200; market steady; good to choice, $10.50@11.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000; market weak; choice spring lambs, $8.75@9.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market 10@15c lower; heavies and mediums, $7.45; Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $7.50; roughs, $6.60; stags, $5.75.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Butter steady; ceramerles 24@33½c. Egggs easy; receipts 2,760 cases; fresh receipts at mark, cases included, 22@25c; refrigerator firsts, 19½@20c; firsts, 26c. Potatoes steady; receipts 46 cars; Minnesota, 45@47c; Michigan, 45@47c; Wisconsin, 43@47c. Poultry easy; turkeys, dressed, 21c; alive, 15c; chickens, live, 13½c; springs, alive, 12c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Jan. 13.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 36½@37c a pound; prints, 37½@38c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33@33½c; process, extras, 32@32½c; firsts, 31@31½c; dairies, fancy, 28@28½c; do. choice, 26@26½c; packing stock, No. 1, 21½@22c; No. 2, 19@20c. Cheese—Whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 19@20c a pound; do. choice, 18@18½c; brick, fancy, 19@20c; choice, 17@18c; Swiss, fancy, open, 23@24c; do. choice, 21@22c; limburger, fancy, 19c; do. choice, 18c; block, 20@21c a pound; imported fancy, 33@34c; do. choice, 31@32c; hand cheese, 36c a box; Roquefort, 45c a pound. Eggs—Fresh gathered, current receipts, 27½c a dozen; do. seconds, 20½c; refrigerator extras, 21c; do. firsts, 19½c a dozen. Poultry—Alive, fowls, fat, 14@14½c a pound; fat springers, 15c a pound; light chickens, 13½c; ducks, 17@18c a pound; geese, 15@17c a pound; turkeys, 20@21c; guinea fowls, old, 25@30c each; guinea fowl, young, 40@45c each; dressed 1@2c above live. Apples—Ohio, 35@75c a bushel; cold storage, $2.25@2.75 a barrel; Greenings, $3.25; common storage No. 1, $2.00@2.25 a barrel; common storage No. 2, $1.50@1.75; western, box, 75c@$1.50. Potatoes—Jobbing, 60@65c a bushel; store, 65c; car lots, 55@58c; new Bermudas, $7.50 a barrel.

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 13.—Flour steady with demand light. Wheat—Less promising foreign political news and the firmness in southwest markets caused a slight advance in wheat this morning: May, 99 7-16@99⅝c. Pork steady. Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard easy; middle west, $9.65@9.75. Raw sugar steady; Muscovado, 89 test, 2.98c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.48c; molasses, 89 test, 2.73c; refined easy. Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay quiet. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Butter steady; receipts, 5,905 tubs; creamery, extras, 34½@35c; firsts, 31@33½c; seconds, 28@30c; thirds, 26@27c; creamery, held, extras, 32½@33½c; firsts, 30@31c; seconds, 28@29c; thirds, 25@27c; state dairy, finest, 31@33c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 23@26c; process, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25½@26c; seconds, 22@24c; imitation, creamery, firsts, 24@25c; factory held, 22½@24½c; factory, current make, firsts, 23@24c; seconds, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21@21½c; No. 3, 18@20c; packing stock, held, 21@22c. Cheese steady; receipts, 825 boxes; state whole milk, held, white or colored, specials, 17¾@18c; do. average fancy, 17¼@17½c; do. lower grades, 16½@17c; state, whole milk, winter made, white or colored, specials, 16½@17c; do. average run, 16c; do. under grades, 14½@15½c; daisies, held best, 18c; skims, 2@14½c. Eggs steady; receipts, 6,565 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 29@30c; extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 25½@26½c; seconds and lower grades, 23@25c; held fresh, average best, 22@23c; poor to fair, 16@21c; fresh gathered dirties, 18@20c; checks, 15@17c; refrigerator firsts, local storage, 20@21c; firsts, on dock, 20@20½c; seconds, 19@19½c; thirds and poorer, 14@18½c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby henery whites, good to large size, new laid, 36@38c; do. selected whites, defective in size or quality, 30@35c; western gathered whites, 28@35c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 30c; do. gathered browns and mixed colors, 26@29c.

Dressed poultry, firm; fresh killed western chickens, 12@20c; fowls, 14@17c; turkeys, 14@23c.

Smoke of Herbs Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

CONTAINS NO TOBACCO

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

Don't fail to read the Classified Opportunities column on Page 8.

PLANS FOR NEW PARTY

Discussed by Progressives in New York Meeting.

New York, Jan. 11.—Working plans for the Progressive party were discussed at an all day session of the executive committee here yesterday. At adjournment it was announced that no statement woud be given out until after today's session, when it is expected the business before the committee will be completed.

It was learned that reports of the finance, publicity and social service committees were heard yesterday and plans discussed for the continuance of these committees for the coming four years.

Progressive county chairmen from some 30 counties upstate likewise met at Syracuse yesterday and approved the plan of the state executive committee to raise $5 in each election district and to secure pledges of $100 each, to meet party expenses.

While the suggestion of Frank A. Munsey for a union with Republicans to form a new Liberal party did not come before the conference, nearly every Progressive voiced his opposition and favored continuing on present lines.

Editors and publishers of some 20 upstate newspapers meeting in Syracuse organized the Progressive Press Association of New York State.

GOLD FINISH SECRET LOCKET FREE AND 5-STONE SET RING

This Gold Finish Locket is studded with beautiful stones and has a secret compartment. Chain is 22 inches long. Ring is a perfect beauty, gold finish and set with 5 beautiful stones. Distinctive and stylish. We give both Locket and Chain and Ring FREE for distributing 8 set of our beautiful Art Pictures at 25 cents. The Locket and Chain & Ring guaranteed worth many times this small service, but want to introduce our offer at once. Send for pictures today. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. O. SEITZ, B-52 CHICAGO

To Women Who Dread Motherhood

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Fear of pain. Sent free

No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proven that the pain at childbirth need no longer be feared by woman and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, 134 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y. and we will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TO-DAY.

POWERS DEFIED BY THE SULTAN

Turkey Absolutely Refuses to Surrender Adrianople to Allies.

London, Jan. 11.—The trend of developments today in the Turco-Balkan situation strongly indicated that Turkey has decided to defy the powers.

While the ambassadors have agreed upon a program which they the two chief clauses are not satisfactory Turkey.

Nazima Pasha, one of the Turkish peace delegates, after receiving messages from Constantinople today, said: "We absolutely will not surrender Adrianople to the allies. That is final."

The attitude of the Turks is giving the ambassadors cause for worry, and there was another meeting at the foreign office today at which representatives of the foreign powers and plan to lay before the peace envoys when they are again called together. Sir Edward Grey, the English foreign minister, canvassed the situation in an endeavor to find some means by which the porte could be forced to yield.

It had been planned by the ambassadors to convoke the envoys again on Monday or Tuesday of next week, but the hostile determination of the Turks yesterday caused the agents of the powers to postpone announcing any definite date for a renewal of the peace parley.

Those vitally interested in the course of Turco-Balkan affairs found a further cause for apprehension in dispatches telling of a fight between Bulgarians and Turks near Lake Derkos, in Thrace, in which each side accuses the other of violating the general armistice.

The negotiations which have been going on here between Dr. Daneff of Bulgaria and M. Jonesen and M. Mishu of Roumania over Roumania's neutrality claims have been broken off.

ROAD GIVEN WARNING

New York, New Haven & Hartford Exceeds Limits.

Boston, Jan. 11.—"It is the concensus of intelligent opinion at the present time that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad system has already exceeded the proper limits of combination and that unless it proceeds voluntarily to divest itself of some of the properties now held by it, there is little doubt that some other effectual means will be found for accomplishing that result."

This is one of the comments on the New Haven system made by the Masssachusetts railroad commisison in its annual report published today.

The commission says that the road already has taken steps in this direction in connection with the recent act of congress relating to the Panama canal by arranging for the disposal of its steamship lines. It continues:

"The management is apparently doing everything in its power to meet the demand for better service. Nevertheless it seems imperative that some action be taken by the public authorities to assert a more effective control over the system, and to secure from it the proper performance of the obligation it has voluntarily assumed of supplying the transportation requirements of the commonwealth."

3 ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED

Neighbors Say Woman Breaks All Matchmaking Records.

New Britain, Conn., Jan. 9.—Neighbors of Mrs. John Kronholm declared today that she had broken all match-making records when they heard simultaneously of the engagement of each of her three daughters. Neighbors have applied for the recipe. The wedding is to be a triple church affair.

AN IDEAL BUST

Is woman's chief charm, her most wonderful fascination, nature's greatest gift.

Write Today for Newest Treatment.

You Can Have an Ideal Bust, No Matter How Flat, Thin, Bony, Flabby or Shrunken Your Figure May Be, Let Us Send You Free All We Offer—Free

The Famous Madame Mozelle Bust Developing Treatment Works Like Magic.

A Fascinating Woman With an Ideal Bust.

Develope Your Bust Quickly This New Way.

Thin and homely women may become beautiful, perfectly developed, with a gloriously luxuriant bust by this wonderful new treatment, which quickly enlarges the bust, beautifies the skin, fills out hollow and scraggy necks and develops the bosom into the sublime perfection of womanhood in full bloom. Flat-chested, uninteresting women made fascinating; flabby, flaccid busts made firm and exquisitely rounded; scrawny necks and shoulders filled out and made beautiful, graceful and alluring. The Madame Mozelle Bust Developing Treatment is something entirely different. IT IS NEW IN AMERICA, ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS, and guaranteed to develop the bust quickly. It is different from all others. No massage, no cuppings, no vibrators, no rollers, no poisonous lotions or worthless creams, no vapor or hot water baths, no cold water douches, no book of rules, no medicines, no internal treatment or injections, but a safe, delightful, effective compound treatment that will give you such a development as you have craved with your whole heart.

Write at Once for All We Offer Free and Learn of Quick, Safe, New Treatment.

All we send free will be sent prepaid under plain sealed cover. No one need know that you are taking our treatment, as you can use it secretly in your own private room. Do not delay, because one application will convince you of its merit. As soon as it is applied you will feel ALMOST INSTANTLY its beneficent effect and note the tingling, exhilarating action it exerts on the bust, forerunner of the splendid development it will give you. Write today, if you really desire to develop your bust quickly. Don't send any money. **MADAME MOZELLE CO. SUITE 220, 1345 WAZEE ST., DENVER, COLO.**

ECZEMA

Also Called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember, I make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my time on this one disease and handling in the meantime nearly half of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TODAY, I will send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, just give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday.

806 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

I WILL GIVE $1000 IF I FAIL TO CURE any CANCER or TUMOR I TREAT BEFORE it Poisons Bone or Deep Glands

No KNIFE or PAIN

No Pay Until Cured

No X Ray or other swindle. An island plant makes the cure

ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE

Any TUMOR, LUMP or Sore on the lip, face or body long is Cancer It Never Pains until last stage. 120-PAGE BOOK sent free; testimonials of thousands cured at home

CURED AT HOME

WRITE TO SOME

ANY LUMP IN WOMAN'S BREAST Is CANCER, and if neglected always poisons deep glands in the armpit, and kills quickly.

Address DR. & MRS. DR. CHAMLEE FOR THE BOOK

"Strictly Reliable." Poor Cured at Half Price or Free.

A B 36 W. RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

KINDLY SEND US NAMES of the AFFLICTED

I Will Stake This Medicine Against Your Time

A Few Days Will Be Sufficient to Prove You Are Curable

A few minutes of your time for a few days and I will demonstrate to you, without expense to yourself, that I have a medicine that drives Uric Acid poison from the system and by so doing cures kidney trouble, bladder trouble and rheumatism. I don't ask you to take my word for it, but simply want you to let me send you some of this medicine so that you can use it personally.

I am trying to convince sufferers from these diseases that I have something far better than the usual run of remedies, treatments and such things, and the only way I can demonstrate that fact is to go to the expense of compounding the medicine and sending it out free of charge. This I am glad to do for any sufferer who will take the time to write me. Understand, I will not send you a so-called "sample, proof or test treatment," nor will I send you a package of medicine and say that you can use some of it and pay for the rest, but I will send you a supply free of charge and you will not be asked to pay for this gift nor will you be under any obligations.

All I want to know is that you have a disease for which my medicine is intended, as it is not a "cure-all," and I give herewith some of the leading symptoms of kidney, bladder and rheumatic troubles. If you notice one or more of these symptoms you need this medicine, and I will be glad to send you some of it if you will write me the numbers of the symptoms you have, give your age, and your name and address. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 9020 Deagan Building, Chicago, Ill. You promise me nothing; you pay me nothing for it. All I ask, so there shall be no mistake, is that you send me the numbers of your symptoms or a description in your own words, and that you take the medicine according to the directions I send you. It is my way of getting publicity for my medicine so that it will become widely known.

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT
who will send medicine to any one free of charge.

You will agree when you have used it that it dissolves and drives out uric acid poison. It tones the kidneys so that they work in harmony with the bladder. It strengthens the bladder so that frequent desire to urinate and other urinary disorders are banished. It stops rheumatic aches and pains immediately. It dissolves uric acid crystals so that back and muscles no longer ache and crooked joints quickly straighten out. It reconstructs the blood and nerves so that you soon feel healthier and more vigorous, sleep better and eat better and have energy throughout the day. It does all this, and yet contains nothing injurious and is absolutely vouched for according to law.

Sufferers from these dreadful and dangerous diseases can surely afford to spend a few minutes a day for a few days to demonstrate to their own satisfaction if they are curable, especially when you consider no expense is involved, and I willingly give you my time and my medicine. All any fair-minded afflicted person wants to know is if a certain thing will cure HIM or HER, and here is an opportunity to find out without cost, obligation or important loss of time. THESE FEW DAYS may be the turning point in your life.

These Are the Symptoms:

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic trouble.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Pain or soreness under right rib.
9—Swelling in any part of the body.
10—Constipation or liver trouble.
11—Palpitation or pain under the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain or swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

All who are interested enough to write me for the free medicine will also receive a copy of my large illustrated medical book which describes these diseases thoroughly. It is the largest book of the kind ever written for free distribution, and a new edition is just being printed. I will also write you a letter of diagnosis and medical advice that should be of great help to you; but in order to do this I must know that you need my medicine. Write me the numbers of the symptoms that trouble you, and your age, and I will promptly carry out my promises. Show an inclination to be cured and you will be.

FREE TREATMENT FOR HEART DISEASE

We are giving away **ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE** a regular full size package of our world famous treatment for the Heart and Nerves, also our fine, illustrated book telling all about the causes of these diseases and how they can be permanently cured, with which you'll know your own case as well as any doctor.—BOTH FREE—to all who are troubled with palpitation, Fluttering or Skipping Beats of the Heart, Headache, Short Breath, Asthma, Stomach Trouble (often caused by weak Heart), Constipation, Dizziness, Nosebleed, Numbness, sinking Spells, Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder-Blade, Nervousness, Trembling, Twitching, Nightmare, or a general weak, run-down condition.

If you have any of these sure symptoms, **something's wrong with your Heart and this fine treatment is just what you need.**

Don't make the mistake of thinking it's only your Stomach, Kidneys or Bowels that are troubling you. Lots of people make that mistake. They say, "It don't amount to anything—it will go away of itself."—and some day, all of a sudden they drop dead of Heart Disease—just as you read about and hear of all around you every day.

Six out of every ten persons have Heart Disease! Sixty thousand people die of it every year. They doctor the Stomach, Kidneys, or Female Organs when **it's really the Heart that's causing all the trouble,** and that's getting worse every day though they don't even suspect it.

Don't take any more chances, no matter what you may think your trouble is, but if you have the slightest symptom of Heart Trouble, **write us today for this full free treatment and book.** We will send both by mail in plain package, securely sealed, postpaid and there will be

Specialist Clearwater
Who Makes This
Generous Offer.

NO CHARGE WHATEVER

for it in anyway. Remember, this isn't just a little "sample" or trial, but a **generous, genuine, regular full size treatment.** And it's yours gladly and freely, just for the asking—because we want to show you **without cost** what this grand treatment will do.

No matter how bad off you are—no matter if you think Heart Disease incurable—no matter if some common doctor has said that you can't be cured, be fair to yourself, give us a chance—don't fail to test this grand treatment.

It has cured—we don't mean just helped, **but cured** thousands of cases of Heart Disease—many of which had been pronounced hopeless.

It will set your stomach right, remove constipation, clear your blood, steady your nerves and build up your whole system, besides strengthening and curing the Heart.

Don't let this chance go by—accept our offer NOW! It's made in all sincerity and friendliness from our true desire to send this free help to every sufferer who needs it. Our offer is absolutely completely HONEST, as the publisher of this paper will gladly tell you.

Read our questions carefully, write your name and address plainly in the Free Treatment Coupon, cut it out and mail to us TODAY. We will send you the full free Treatment and Illustrated book at once. Address

HEART CURE CO.

HEART SPECIALISTS.

330 Masonic Building
Hallowell, Maine

Read these questions carefully. If you can answer "Yes" to *ANY ONE* of them you need this Heart and Nerve Treatment that we are giving away FREE.

What is your age?
Do you lack energy?
Does your Heart flutter?
Does it every skip beats?
Does your Heart palpitate?
Do you start in your sleep?
Are you short of breath?
Do you feel weak and run down?
Do you have numb spells?
Do you have dizzy spells?
Do you have weak, sinking spells?
Are you nervous and irritable?
Do your feet, legs or ankles swell?
Does your stomach have an "all gone" feeling?
Do you have pain in your Heart, side or shoulder blade?

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Heart Cure Co., Heart Specialists,
330 Masonic Building, Hallowell, Maine

Please send me entirely free of charge your regular full size Heart and Nerve Treatment and your free book.

My Age is ....
Name ....
Address ....
....

189962A

WINCHESTER

.401 Caliber Self-Loading Rifle

This is the latest and most powerful rifle of the so-called automatic type. It has more power than the .30 Army rifle. This power, combined with its unequalled rapidity of fire, makes it exceptionally effective for hunting big game. It is simple in construction and operation and all its metal parts are made of Nickel Steel. The name "Winchester" on it guarantees it to be satisfactory in every way. It is sold by dealers everywhere. Worth looking into.

Send postal to Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn. for complete, illustrated catalogue describing guns for all kinds of shooting, and ammunition for all kinds of guns.

IT HITS LIKE THE HAMMER OF THOR

98 cents Post Paid

Guaranteed 5 Years

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant watch by mail post paid for ONLY 98 CENTS. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, Arabic dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this adv. to us with 98c, and watch will be sent by return mail postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 98c today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

LADIES' SIZE WATCH CHATELAINE PIN OR LONG CHAIN and RING **FREE** This beautiful Ladies size watch is the best timekeeper ever offered as a premium. It is handsomely engraved and guaranteed. Is stem wind, stem set. If you want this fine ladies' watch free, all you have to do is to dispose of only 12 sets of fine colored ART PICTURES on a special 25 cent offer. They are all the rage everywhere. Send me the $3 you collect and for your trouble I will send you this fine LADIES' WATCH, also a FLEUR DE LIS CHATELAINE PIN or LONG NECK CHAIN and a BEAUTIFUL SET RING as an extra present. Write to-day. M. O. SEITZ, C-52 CHICAGO.

Are You Interested In pleasant, permanent and profitable agency work? We offer a position as exclusive distributing salesman either all or spare time for the Automatic Combination Tool, a Fence Builders Device, Post Puller, Lifting and Pulling Jack, Wire Stretcher, Wrench, etc. Used by Contractors, Teamsters, Farmers, Factories and others. Weighs 24 lbs., lifts or pulls 3 tons. Write for offer and county desired. AUTOMATIC JACK CO., Box 291, Bloomfield, Ind.

PATENTS GET LIST OF FACTORIES who could use your Patent. FREE Manufacturing and Patent advice. SUES & CO., Att'ys, 542 7th St., Washington, D. C.

125 CARDS 10c. Flowers, Birthday, Lovers, Etc. Some embossed in lovely colors. Guaranteed to please or your money back. AMERICAN CARD CO. Dept. 22 SPANGLER, PA.

1913 ART CALENDAR FREE I will send a handsome 1913 P. C. art calendar in 8 colors and gold, and a big assortment of Easter and other post card novelties for 4c postage if you will show my cards to 6 friends. E. K. Fogelsanger, 233 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

COLD PUTS PRICES UP

Los Angeles, Jan. 9.—Twenty-five millions of dollars was the amount fixed today by consensus of opinion regarding the loss sustained by citrus fruit growers in the three days freeze. This figure is not official. Earl G. Dezell, assistant general manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, said that accurate estimates of damage could not be made for several days, but $25,000,000 is regarded as a conservative estimate. Other estimates run as high as $40,000,000.

Oranges advanced 50 cents a box on Los Angeles wholesale market today. This was a direct result of the freeze. Grape fruit, which also suffered heavily during the last three days, went up 25 cents a box.

According to a statement by the Los Angeles chamber of commerce which concluded today a careful inquiry into the damage of the citrus crops the early estimates of loss were exaggerated

"All expert opinions,' 'says the statement, "are to the effect that the real damage will not be known for at least two weeks. Later examinations may show that not more than 30 per cent of the fruit had been materially injured, depending on weather conditions."

WHEN IT ALL STARTED

The impeachment proceedings against Judge Archbald were started early in 1912, when complaint was made to the interstate commerce commission and later to Attorney Genera Wickersham and President Taft, that Judge Archbald had been concerned in influencing railroads to grant him certain favors in connection with coal land deals, and the settlements of cases involving coa properties.

The house of representatives called upon President Taft for a copy of the charges against the commerce court judge, and in May, 1912, it began an investigation, through the judiciary committee, which ended in the recommendation that Judge Archbald be impeached.

DIAMOND PROFITS DUE TO U. S.

Transvaal Mines Pay 600 Per Cent Because of Demand Here.

London, Jan. 11.—The report of the Premier Diamond Mine Co., which shows enormous profits of 600 and 350 per cent, dividends on different kinds of stock, ascribes the prosperity to the largely increased demand from the United States for diamonds.

The production of the mines in the Transvaal increased by 218,268 carats, while the average value of diamonds increased 25 per cent.

ARCHBALD GETS FULL PENALTY

Judge of Commerce Court Found Guilty and Barred From Office.

Washington, Jan. 13.—After convicting Judge Robert W. Archbald, of the commerce court, on five of the 13 charges against him alleging misuse of his office as a judge, the senate, in executive session today, decided to impose the full penalty of removal from office and disbarment from ever again holding a position of honor or profit for the United States.

The judge was convicted on the first, third, fourth, fifth and thirteenth charges and acquitted on the second, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth. This removes him from office.

In an ante-chamber the deposed judge sat with his wife, his son and daughter-in-law, counting off the votes that counted him out of public life. Mrs. Archbald, who has been at the trial every day, withdrew from the gallery when the voting began.

The disqualification penalty was adopted in the senate, in open session, before judgment was pronounced, by a vote of 39 to 35.

Conviction on the first charge by an overwhelming majority—68 to 5—alone was necessary to remove Judge Archbald from the bench, but the senate proceeded to dispose of the other 12.

The first charge which drew the greatest majority for the judge's conviction was that which alleged he had used his influence as a judge to influence Erie railway officials to sell him the "Katydid" culm dump near Scranton, Pa., at a price much less than its real value.

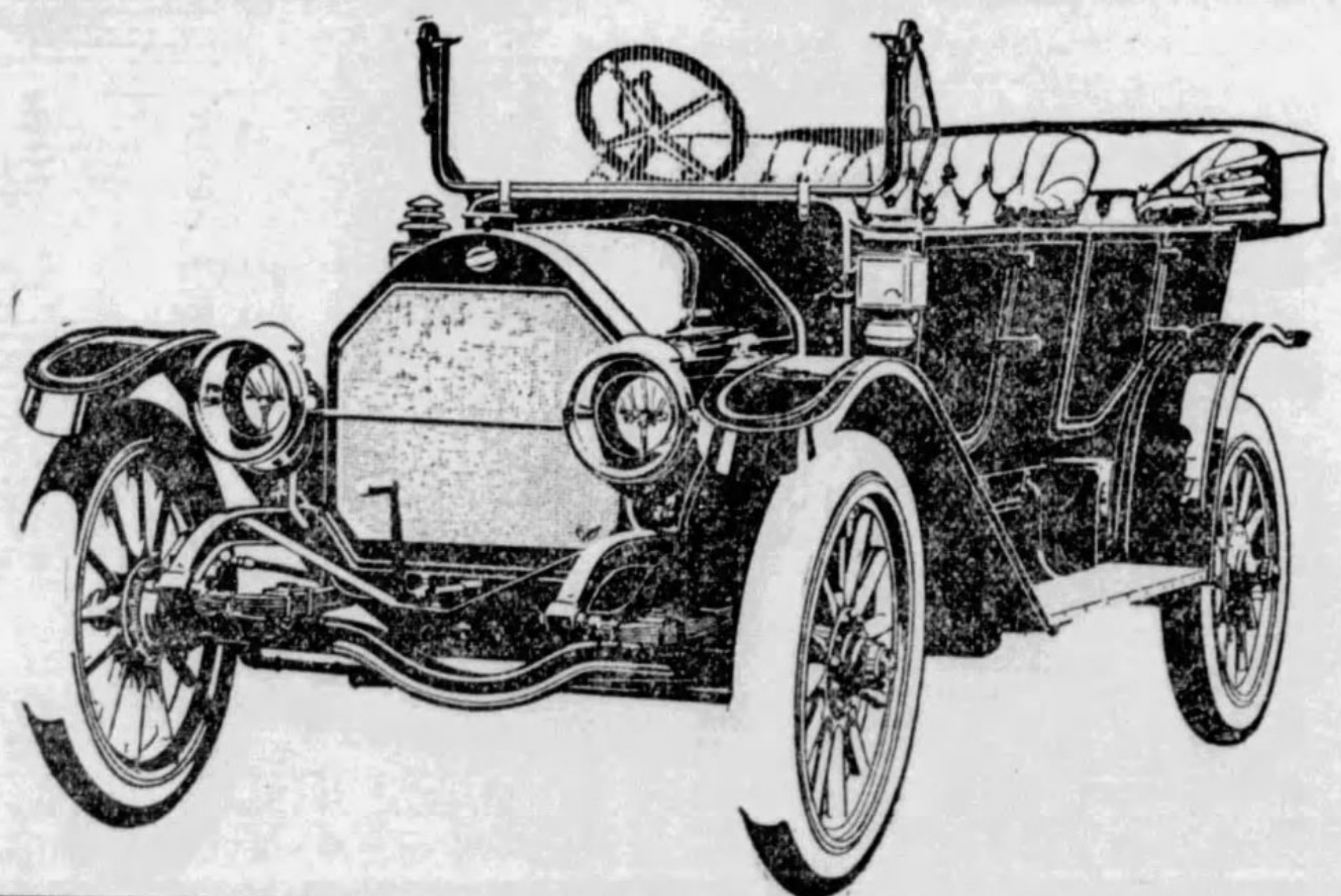
When the last vote had been cast, Senator O'Gorman offered a resolution that Archbald be removed from the bench and forever ineligible to public office. Senator Root moved that the doors be closed for deliberation and the court went into executive session.

At his trial the accused judge admitted practically all the facts of every accusation brought against him, but protested in defense that none of them was wrongful nor corrupt, nor could he have been convicted in any court of law for them.

As the roll call proceeded 68 senators rose slowly in their places and pronounced the word "guilty" in low tones.

As the vote on the first article was announced Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, moved that the senate go into session. He said that he believed a vote on the other counts might be dispersed with or abridged by secret deliberation. Senator Culberson and Senator Poindexter objected that the senate could not vote on the articles in executive session. After some discussion Senator Smith withdrew his motion and the clerk proceeded to read the second article.

Judge Archbald waited in an anteroom to hear the verdict which removes him from public life. One of his sons who had sat at his side during the trial, heard the verdict and took it to his father. All eyes at the moment the verdict was announced were riveted upon a woman in the senate gallery so closely resembling Mrs. Archbald that she was mistaken for the judge's wife.



Overland

65% go to Farmers

IN the past five years we have built 60,000 cars. This year's output of 40,000 makes a grand total of 100,000 cars. Sixty-five per cent of this great production will be bought by the modern American farmer.

Take Minnesota as one example: Minnesota is one of the nation's greatest and richest farming states. In the automobile registrations of the fiscal year Overland cars in the entire state of Minnesota show a gain of 98 per cent. The nearest competitor can show a gain of only 87 %, and the next ONLY 55%.

In Minnesota towns and villages of 1,000 inhabitants, or less, Overland cars, for the year, show a gain of 136 per cent. The Overland's nearest competitor shows a gain of ONLY 104 per cent, and the second nearest a gain of ONLY 73 per cent. And so you find it all over the country.

The Overland has the approval of the majority of America's big farmers—the most substantial and practical class of people in America.

The 1913 Overland at $985 is the exact equal of any $1200 car manufactured. It has a powerful thirty horsepower motor. Seats five large people comfortably. This car has center control and tires of ample size. The springs are of the finest steel—three-quarter elliptic in the rear. The wheel-base is 110 inches. The rear axle is three-quarter floating, drop-forged and fitted with the famous Hyatt bearings; the front axle is an "I" beam, fitted with Timken bearings. Overland brakes are unusually large and strong. It is completely equipped with top, windshield, Warner speedometer, Prest-O-Lite tank, and the very best of everything. Nothing is lacking.

Forty thousand cars in 1913 alone make possible this big value.

Look up the nearest Overland dealer at once. Secure a demonstration. Let us prove to you that the Overland is the most economical car you can buy. A post card will bring additional information, our 1913 catalogue and the dealer's address. Please address the factory, Dept. 110.

The Willys-Overland Company
Toledo, Ohio

Our Big Instruction Book—Free

For a postal card you may have our big automobile instruction book—ABSOLUTELY FREE. It contains over 100 pages; each page is illustrated with simple diagrams. The language is not technical; the young people will read it with interest and can understand every word. It tells you how to purchase, operate and care for an automobile.

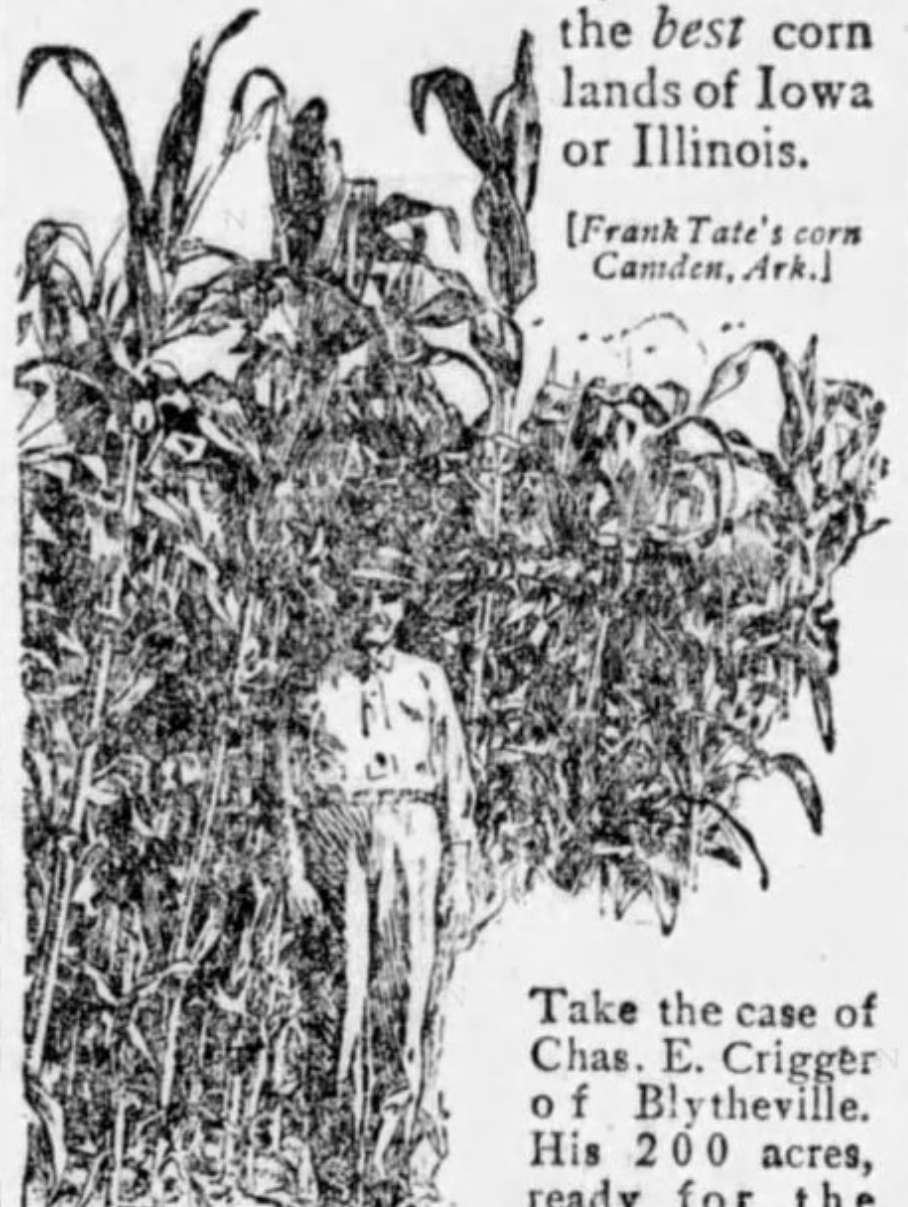
We want you to have this book because it will help you and because it will help us. A thorough reading will prepare you to appreciate the good and bad features of automobiles. And such knowledge will only emphasize to you the very high Overland standard. Write for this free book—today.

$985 F.O.B. Toledo. *Completely Equipped*

Self-starter
30 Horse Power
5-Passenger Touring Car
110-inch Wheel Base
Timken Bearings
Center Control

$985 F.O.B. Toledo. *Completely Equipped*

Remy Magneto
Warner Speedometer
Mohair Top and Boot
Clear Vision, Rain Vision Wind Shield
Prest-O-Lite Tank



Mr. Jeffries got 93 bu. of corn per acre on a tract of land near Clarendon, Ark. Of course, that's some yield; but taking seasons *as they come*, you could raise as much corn down there on $20 land as you can on the *best* corn lands of Iowa or Illinois.

[Frank Tate's corn Camden, Ark.]

Take the case of Chas. E. Crigger of Blytheville. His 200 acres, ready for the plow, stood him only $3000. "Now I am getting 50 bu. of corn per acre regularly," says Mr. Crigger. Last year my crops brought me $10,400." You could get *twice* as much profit from land that cost *half* as much—along the

Cotton Belt Route in Arkansas and Texas

—besides cutting your winter expenses *'way down*, on account of the milder climate.

Frank Tate, near Camden, Ark., told me he made 63 bu. of corn per acre. Mr. Tilson, who owns a Red River Valley farm in East Texas, says his section has the irrigated lands northwest beat a mile for alfalfa. He is getting $50 per acre from alfalfa on his *low*-priced land—with no need for irrigation.

These lands won't stay cheap always. They have already doubled in value since 1905; but even this year you can buy at $12 to $25 per acre, as good land there as you are farming now. And you'd have *every* advantage of schools, churches, close neighbors, good local markets, phones, rural free delivery, etc. This proposition deserves serious thought.

On the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month there are low round trip excursions to Arkansas and Texas via Cotton Belt Route, allowing 25 days' time and free stopovers. Go on the *next* one.

Get our free books! Written by a farm man who knows farming from A to Z. He traveled over thousands of miles in these sections to learn where the *real* farm opportunities were—the kind he knew *you* would grasp if you saw them. He tells you, in plain words, all about them. 100 pages and farm pictures. Send a postal today for your *free* copies.

E. W. LaBEAUME
General Passenger Agent
1456 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis

Cotton Belt Route

Poem Secures Convict Liberty

Another chance to know the life
Beyond this cruel prison strife,
Where beauty, truth and culture reign,
And pleasure comes from labor's pain;
To see the golden sun at dawn
Spring forth to light the rural lawn,
Wet with the kiss of midnight dew,
And brighten to a gorgeous hue,
To please the eye of all mankind,
The gift of God so blind.

Columbus, Jan. 8.—This verse from a poem entitled "Another Chance," written in the cell of Convict No. 36,184 in the Ohio penitentiary, may have influenced Governor Harmon yesterday when he commuted to nine years the sentence of its author, Leo Mitchell, who is serving a 14-year sentence for burglary and larceny.

"Another Chance" was scrawled with a lead pencil on a bit of paper in Mitchell's cell, transcribed by typewriter in the penitentiary office by a clerk and sent to Governor Harmon with the request for commutation.

Mitchell, who is not yet 30 years old, was convicted in Fulton county in February, 1905, and sentenced by Judge John M. Killits, now on the federal bench at Toledo. Having already served seven years of his sentence, with "good time" off he will qualify for release under the governor's commutation in a few months.

LESS GOLD IS PRODUCED

1912 Production $91,685,168; Silver Menaced.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Less gold was produced in the United States in 1912 than in any year since 1907, according to official estimates made public today by the United States geological survey. It was declared however, that more silver was mined during the 12 months than during any similar period since 1892. The passing of the picturesque prospector, which his pack mule and pick, leads the survey to fear that few rich gold "finds" will be made in the future.

The value of the gold mined during 1912 will approximate $91,685,168, a decrease of more than $5,200,000, from the value of the output of 1911. The decrease is ascribed mainly to the failure of the bonanza camp of Goldfield, Nev., to maintain the rich character of its ore, although more ore actually was mined than in the previous year. Colorado's production also fell off, while California again took first place as the banner gold producing state.

The output of silver, conservatively figured, will total $62,369,974 fine ounces, valued at $37,982,414. This is the greatest amount of silver ever mined in the United States, although it does not represent the greatest value.

HOLMES TO REMAIN ON BENCH

Washington, Jan. 10.—Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the supreme court, yesterday denied the rumor that he had announced his intention to ask for retirement soon after March 4.

LET ME START YOU IN THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS ANYWHERE

I started with an idea and $100.00 and made **six hundred and fifty thousand dollars in 18 months.** I tell you WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT. Don't be a wage slave; get out of the rut; get grit; get backbone; wake up and start NOW. Write and learn of my money-making mail order plans. My great FREE book, "How to Achieve Mail Order Success," tells all about my own achievements and how I equip, teach and get you started on very small capital. This book tells how to quickly start in your home while otherwise employed. It is a B line to a large income. Send for my new free book if you want to start a mail order business and start making money now. Address President, Mail Order School, Suite 897, Brecht Bldg., Denver, Colo.

GERMAN-ENGLISH TRUST RULES SEA

Testimony Before House Commission Discloses Maritime Combination.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Testimony about "a shipping combination that controlled the commerce of the seas with a stronger grasp than any combination which ever existed in the trade between states," was presented yesterday to the house merchant marine committee.

Shippers told of being at the mercy of the combination. The former agent of one so-called "conference" or combination lines related the methods of keeping independent lines out of the trade of pooling profits and of dividing territory.

W. H. Douglass, of the New York exporting firm of Arkell & Douglass, declared that a combination of German and British lines existed, controling the ocean, and that the steamship managers in London were able to direct the course of trade at their will.

Allerton D. Hitch, secretary and treasurer of Hagenmeyer Trading Co., of New York, trading with Brazil, declared that the only independent line to South America was the Lloyd Brazileiro line. John C. Seager was the former representative of a conference line to testify. For several years he was agent for the Prince line at New York. He stated that his line, the present Hamburg-South America line, and the Lamport & Holt line were in a combination which had a system of deferred rebates and pooled their freight and commissions.

He also stated that a "gentleman's agreement" existed by which the Booth line was given the trade in territory between Pernambuco and the Amazon and the conference lines territory south of Pernambuco.

Mr. Seager said that his connection with the Prince line terminated about 1906 when the district attorney in New York began investigating the methods of the steamship lines. He further declared that many regular attorneys advised that the methods were in violation of the law and even Senator Root and Secretary of State Knox, both then in private practice, gave him advice.

WILL BE MARRIED BY PROXY

Hollander Sends Friend to Stand at Ceremony.

New York, Jan. 10.—According to the terms of a contract drawn up by a Paterson, N. J., notary public yesterday, William P. Dumoulin, an automobile salesman, appoints his friend, Hendrik Kniefert, to act as his proxy in a marriage ceremony to be performed at The Hague, Holland, within the next few days. The bride-to-be is Miss Maria H. Vanderveer. After the wedding ceremony Kniefert is to place the bride aboard the first vessel sailing for America.

Dumoulin and Miss Vanderveer were children together in Holland. Recently he wrote asking Miss Vanderveer to come over and marry him, but her mother objected to her leaving home before she was married, and the strange contract was drawn up to overcome this obstacle, Dumoulin being unable to take the trip at this time.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

Corroborated by U. S. Department of Labor.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Soaring prices of foodstuffs are pictured in a new set of figures compiled by the United States department of labor from its investigation of the cost of living in 39 American cities.

Between August, 1911, and August, 1912, only two things decreased in price—potatoes and sugar. Meanwhile, everything else advanced.

In Boston sirloin steak has advanced 24 per cent; in Buffalo, 19 per cent; in Atlanta, 8 per cent; in Chicago, 19 per cent; in Chicago, 19 per cent, and in Birmingham, 15 per cent.

But the figures showing the advance in prices during the last 10 years show the following increases: Sugar, 6 per cent; butter, 34; milk, 35; flour, 35; potatoes, 46; eggs, 47; lard, 57; hens, 59; sirloin steak, 62; ham, 63; rib roast, 63; cornmeal, 64; round steak, 86; smoked bacon, 100, and pork chops, 105.

Within the 39 cities the department investigated live one-fifth of the total population of the United States; two-fifths of the urban population, and approximately one-third of all the people engaged in gainful occupations, not including farmers.

London, Jan. 13.—The issue of peace or war will rest with Constantinople after the final drafting of the note to the Ottoman government, which will be settled at today's meeting of the ambassadors at the British foreign office. The ambassadors will today decide also the mode and time of presentation of the document to the Porte.

How to Get Rich!

Make $5.00 to $10.00 a Day!

Snap Your Fingers at Small Pay!

Tailors Tailors

Read This Letter

Texas, 1912.
P. W. Goodman, Pres. Regal Tailoring Co.
Here's a picture of my store, showing you the new front I just had put in. It will be two years next month that I started with you. When I left my old position I was earning $12 a week. Things are different now. If I don't make $15 a day I think business is bad. RALPH H. HORTON.

Let Me Start You in Business—You Can't Lose

Don't be satisfied with a salary. No man can afford to pay more than half what you earn. Get in business for yourself. I will show you how—will start you up and furnish everything.

Every Garment Union-Made Shipped Express Prepaid

A 2c Stamp Puts You in Business for Yourself

My company has set aside a certain sum to advance our business where we are not represented. This money enables me to make an unheard-of offer. I furnish everything—a complete outfit, with newest samples, large fashion plates, tape measure, etc.—without charging you ONE cent for it. This enables ANY man to start on the road to fortune without risking a cent. I will teach you. I will give you the benefit of my experience. You can start at where most men quit. My plan enables you to make big money from the very start. I originated the plan of starting men in for themselves. I originated the plan of furnishing EVERYTHING free. I am the first to put out a complete outfit and furnish my representatives their own clothes at actual factory price.

Start Making Money Now

Don't hesitate—don't wait. Only one representative in each locality. I can only make my special offer to ONE man. So write right away. Move to Easy Street by getting your letter in the mail-box. A postal will do. Address me personally, P. W. Goodman, President Regal Tailoring Co., 551 Regal Bldg., Chicago

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Oil Lot for $15. Also interest in oil well: warranty deed to lot. Write for information. Joseph Boone, 306 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Active Stock, wheat and cotton markets make extraordinary profits possible from ventures of $10 up, buying option-contracts: best speculative plan: particulars furnished. GEO. B. REIMEL & CO., 6 Wall St., New York.

MALE HELP WANTED.

$50.00 TO $100.00 A MONTH For your spare time—Experience not needed. Want active man each locality. Benefits for sickness, injury, death. Write quick and get Cash-Bonus offer. I-L-U 56, Covington, Ky.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES make supporters: $12.00 per hundred: no canvassing: material furnished: stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. B 102, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

MAKE a Comfortable Living at Home Sewing plain seams. All home work. No canvassing. Any ordinary machine. Steady. Sewers wanted in each town, small town especially. No triflers needed. State how much time can sew. Send ten cents for postage, samples, etc. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Dept. O, Rehoboth, Delaware.

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old wanted at once for Electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Men and Women Wanted for Government Positions; $90 month; thousands of parcel post positions open. Annual vacations. No 'layoffs.' Common education sufficient. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-31, Rochester, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED.

HEIRS—THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES WANTED to claim fortunes. Many now living in proverty are rich, but don't know it. Our 400-page Index, entitled "Next of Kin, Heirs at Law," contains authentic lists of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery Court of England list. Thousands of names in book. Yours or your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 2 cent stamp at once for free booklet W. International Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa.

PATENTS.

Patents that Protect. Trade-marks. Book free. H. M. Brooks, 32-36 McGill Bldg. Washington, D.C.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents Wanted—Agents earn $25 to $100 weekly selling guaranteed Sweater Coats. Special territory given. Write for particulars. Gwynedd Knitting Mills, 1000 Betz Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Ranches. Irrigated land, large and small tracts. Questions answered. T. C. Hartley, Mountain View Hotel, Springer, New Mexico.

BRAUN Dairy Farm. 163,5 acres, 1 1-2 miles from Ann Arbor, Mich., for sale: 14-room house, three wells, two windmills, spring, silo, etc.; 4-a. orchard, 15-a. woods, 4-a. maple groves; very fertile. Write CARL F. BRAUN, Ann Arbor, Mich.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

GUARANTEED Boy's Watch or Girl's Gold-plated bracelet given boys and girls for placing sample packet seeds with friends. Outfit free. P. Peoples Co., B-73, York Haven, Pa.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL—The prettiest waltz ever published, "The Fairest Rose;" 20 cents postpaid; list free. Grosse Co., 731-F, Elton ave., New York City.

MEDICAL.

RUSSIAN Rheumatism Remedy has been a never failing cure for Rheumatism in Europe for 65 years. To introduce in America will send to any address prepaid six [illegible] bottles for $3.50. This offer for 30 days only. Russian Rheumatism Remedy Co., Toledo, Ohio.

APPENDICITIS as easy cured as toothache with Hanna's Appendicitis Lotion. Cure sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. J. Hanna Co., Scott, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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OHIO'S NEW GOVERNOR

Big Crowd Attends Inauguration of James M. Cox.

Columbus, Jan. 13.—With perfect winter weather as an accompaniment, James McMahon Cox was inaugurated as governor of Ohio at noon today in the presence of a notable assemblage of distinguished men of the state and nation who gathered in the rotunda of the capital building where the official induction into office took place.

The crowds which came to Columbus to witness the festivities were up to the predictions that they would exceed the attendance of any previous similar occasions.

On account of the high water in southeastern Ohio many trains were compelled to detour and thus came in late, but the vast throng managed to get in in time to witness 'the public part of the celebration and was, therefore, jubilant, orderly and happy. Gov. Harmon, like Gov. Cox, was wildly applauded when he appeared.

Since Ohio was established as a state she has had 45 different persons in the gubernatorial chair. Mr. Cox is the forty-sixth in line to hold office. Because many governors have been elected to more than one term there have been 60 different administrations, that which begins at this time being the sixty-first.

NERO'S VILLA UNDER THE SEA?

Fishermen See Submerged Temples Thirty Miles From Rome.

Rome, Jan. 11.—At Anzio, a fishing town and bathing resort, 30 miles from Rome, in a clear, calm sea after the recent storms, fishermen discovered extensive remains of Nero's villa submerged 200 yards from shore.

They saw a lot of broken columns of statuary, some of which they recovered, and also a colossal female head. Other submerged Roman buildings and temples were discerned along the seashore.

The government's archaeological department intends to make explorations at the points referred to.

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